INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 212--- BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6 1929 ONE ANNA

HUNGER-STRIKE RESUMED IN LAHORE JAIL

500 Convicts Refuse Evening Meal

JATIN DAS ON DEATH BED

His Last Wish

"CREMATE ME BY SIDE OF MY MOTHER IN CALCUTTA

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

It is definitely known six of the accused in the "Conspiracy" Case namely Bhagat Singh, Dutt, Ajoy Ghosh, Jatin Sanyal, Bejoy Sinha and Shiv Varma have resumed hunger strike since yesterday.—A. P.

It is reliably understood that nearly 500 convicts and under-trial prisoners in the Borstal Jail did not take their evening meal yesterday in sympathy with the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case Hunger-strikers. Nothing is known as to whether 500 convicts are on hunger-strike or not.—A. P.

LAHORE ACCUSED RESUME HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

It is reported that some of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case have gone on hunger-strike again this morning. No confirmation is available, but the following four names are mentioned in this connection: Bhagatsingh, Dutt, A. K. Ghosh and Vijeyakumar Sinha.

CAUSE OF RESUMPTION OF HUNGER-STRIKE.

It is stated that the Jail Enquiry Committee had assured that Jatindranath Das would be unconditionally released. As this has not materialised, resumption of hunger-strike in batches of three or four is reported to have been decided upon.—A. P.

JATIN'S LAST WISH.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

With the power of speech and the power of sight gone, and his left side paralysed, Jatindranath Das is lying between a semi-conscious and an unconscious state. With great difficulty and utmost effort this morning he made his last wish known to the Superintendent, Borstal Jail and the Chief Medical Officer to cremate him at Calcutta by the side of his mother and sister.—Free Press.

JATIN DAS TO BE REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

It is reported that the authorities contemplate removing Jatin Das to-night to the Mayo hospital and for this purpose Room No. 15 in the Mayo Hospital has been kept specially fitted up, since this afternoon. Also special police arrangements have been made in and about the Hospital and the Borstal Institute.—Free Press.

101th Day of Hunger Strike

—:o:—

SATINDRANATH SEN WEAK BUT CHEERFULL

BARISAL, Sept. 5.

Satindranath Sen, leader, Patuakhali Satyagraha an undertrial prisoner under Section 110 Cr. P. C. reached the 101th day of the hunger strike as a protest against the jail treatment. Satindranath broke fast for one day on July 14 at the intervention of Sjt. Subhas Bose and other leaders on the assurance, that his grievances will be removed. He is much reduced and is weak; yet cheerful and is reported to have been forcibly fed with one cup of milk.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE VOTES RS. 600.

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

In response to the request made yesterday by the younger brother of Jatin for monitary help to convey the dead body of his brother to Calcutta in case the worst happens, Sjt. Subhas Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has sent to-day Rs. 600 by telegraphic money order.—Free Press.

WAS NEVER AUTHORISED TO STAND SURETY

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

Enquiries show that Mr. Jagdish Chandra who furnished bail for Jatin Das to-day is a native of

(Continued on page 7.)

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

—:o:—

British Foreign Minister Interviewed

INVITATION TO RUSSIA STILL STANDS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—Mr. Arthur Henderson interviewed by Reuter said that the actual resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations was not possible until report had been made to Parliament. The British Government desired to restablished relations as soon as possible. "The invitation to the Soviet to send a representative to London to discuss the most expenditious procedure still stands.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S SECRETARY IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 5.

New York.—Sir Robert Vanittart, Premier MacDonald's principal Private Secretary, has arrived here and sees Mr. Stimson to-day.—Reuter.

LAWRENCE NOT IN PALESTINE

—:o:—

A Canard Denied

"MYSTERY MAN" STILL WITH FORCE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Troubles in Palestine have provoked a canard which has gained world-wide currency that Colonel Lawrence of Arabian fame has gone East on a special service connected with the Arabs. It can be authoritatively stated that Col. Lawrence is still with the Air Force in England.—Reuter.

PALESTINE DISORDERS THROUGH MR. CHURCHILL'S EYES

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Vancouver.—Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the National Council of Education, Mr. Churchill said that the outbreak in Palestine was "bloody foretaste" of what would happen in Egypt and India if Britain's protecting and guiding hand were withdrawn. He believed that the Palestinian Arabs had taken Baron Lloyd's dismissal and Labour Government's proposal to remove the British garrison at Cairo and Alexandria as weakness.—Reuter.

"No More from Nuptial Beds to Funeral Pyres"

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

Malaviyaji on "Advantages" of Child Marriages!

DISCUSSION POSTPONED TO SEPT. 19

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following telegram to the Congress, Nationalist, Independent and Central Muslim parties in the Assembly.

"Regret unavoidable absence. Trust the Congress, Nationalist, Independent and Central Muslim Parties will stand solid in support of the Sarda Bill. The free voting on the bill decided upon by all the parties in view of the nature of the question is a true test of the national feeling and opinion. We are to-day on our trial before the Civilised nations of the world and the measure of the Assembly's support to the Sarda Bill will be the measure of our fitness to rank among those nations. The Custom of early marriage is undoubtedly a curse and must be completely abolished at all costs, the supposed sanction of religion notwithstanding. I hope the non-party members also will support the Bill and the Assembly as a whole will rise to the occasion."

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

In spite of the Home Member making the position of the Government with regard to the marriage Bill absolutely clear yesterday, the lobby position when the House re-assembled to-day with regard to the Bill is not absolutely secure. Many non-officials are wavering in their opinion while a section are absolutely opposed. The prevailing opinion among the Mahomedans seems to be in the direction of the postponement of consideration of the Bill. Pandit Malaviya is reported to favour the lowering of the age of the females to twelve in order to secure the unanimous approval of all people. When the House reassembled to-day attendance in the galleries was fewer than yesterday.

The question hour was made lively by duels between Dewan Chamanlal and P. R. Rau, acting Railway Commissioner, in the supplementary questions and answers, arising out of the interpellation regarding the North Western Railway administration. The Secretary of the Legislative Assembly then placed on the table of the House the petitions that have been received against Mr. Sarda's Marriage Bill. The Home Member next made an announcement regarding the official business next week.

MR. KELKAR'S SUPPORT.

Resuming discussion on Sarda's Bill, Mr. N. C. Kelkar said he supported the principle of the Bill, but there should be certain amendments incorporated in the Bill which should make it more acceptable to people. When he said the Mahomedans were opposed to the passing of the Bill in this session, protests were made by Messrs. Shah Nawaz, Kidwai and others who said it was not a fact whereupon Mr. Kelkar withdrew his remark. Mr. Kelkar then suggested in order to make the Bill acceptable to all classes, the age of marriage for boys should be lowered down to twelve years.

A MUSLIM SUPPORT.

Dr. L. K. Hyder (U. P. Muslim) supported the Bill without equivocation and reservation (cheers) which would destroy the little social good which this measure could render to the community. It has been a revelation to him to hear the argument against the Bill. Mr. Acharya wanted time to collect more facts and figures. Was not the figures supplied by the census reports for sixty years past sufficient for the purpose? What figures were more eloquent than the figures of child wives, early deaths, high birth and death rates which led to the deterioration of the race. If this was not the evidence, he could not know what evidence there was on which they could rely more. If they wanted more evidence let them go to every hamlet in India where little girls went every day from nuptial beds to funeral pyres. He strongly criticised the views of those Mahomedans who wanted to exclude Mahomedans from the operation of this Bill. This was, he said, a dangerous doctrine. A law passed by the State should apply to all persons irrespective of consideration of class or community. (Cheers).

SIND SOLIDLY SUPPORTS BILL.

Mr. T. R. Price who next followed in an eloquent speech supported the Bill. He said that in Sind wherefrom he came there was not one spot which was against the Bill. He strongly opposed the motion for the postponement which he said was a dilatory motion sponsored with the object of defeating the object of the Bill. "As for the facts, you can have them," said Mr. Price, "in the Criminal Courts and hospital records." Referring to Mr. Neogy's arguments for the postponement, he said, possibly Mr. Neogy was too much impressed by the reply paid postcards which he received (laughter.) Concluding, he said, "We are members not mere delegates and should not be afraid of doing what we think best."

A HUMILIATION.

Mr. K. C. Roy said he felt humiliated when yesterday the Bengal members Messrs. Neogy and Amarnath Dutt spoke one for the postponement and the other against the Bill. He hotly repudiated the aspersions which Mr. Amarnath Dutt made against Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda. He criticised Mr. Neogy who personally holding advanced views, was overawed by the opposition in his constituency. Mr. Roy strongly supported the Bill.

On resumption after lunch Mr. Ganganand Sinha declared amidst applause that he did not wish to move his dilatory amendment, but desired the House to consider amendments to make necessary improvements in the Bill. Bihar and Orissa was in favour of the Bill.

A CHAMPION OF ORTHODOXY.

Mr. Belvi (Belgaum) opposed the motion for consideration of the Bill. He said that it was no

(Continued on page 7.)

MIDDLE AND LOWER SIND STILL NOT OUT OF DANGER

Towns of Belani, Hulani and Tharushah Being Evacuated

ALL SAFE AT SUKKUR

The Indus at Mithankot Falling Rapidly

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 5.

At Mithankot the floods yesterday passed the highest flood level hitherto reached, of 14.62 feet, but are falling. At 4 p.m. to-day the gauge read 14.10. The level at Bukkur is rising slowly, but it is considered that the floods will not damage the barrage works. The Indus has breached at some places in Ghotki taluka. Ghotki town is surrounded by water.—A. P.

PUBLIC FUND FOR SUFFERING SIND

—:o:—

KARACHI CENTRAL COMMITTEE

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

A largely attended public meeting convened in connection with the Sind Flood Relief by Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind, after hearing statements on floods havoc and the present position from the Commissioner, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and other speakers decided to establish a public fund to alleviate the suffering in Sind and appointed a central committee and an influential executive which working through district committees will unify relief work and secure efficient distribution of funds.

The meeting also endorsed the resolution moved in the Assembly by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon earnestly appealing for the immediate grant to Sind of fifty lakhs of rupees as 'takavi' and fifty lakhs for the purchase of livestock, seeds for feeding and housing the distressed and providing medical and other help. A number of handsome subscriptions have already been announced to the new fund.

AERIAL SURVEY OF AFFECTED AREAS

—:o:—

An aeroplane carrying Mr. W. Kirpatrick, Superintending Engineer, Eastern Nara Circle, left Karachi this morning to make an aerial survey of the flood passing through Ghotki. This flood is reported to be of record volume.—A. P.

GUJARAT TO THE RESCUE OF SIND.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

At the instance of Mahatma Gandhi the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has to-day remitted Rs. 5,000 to Professor Malkani, at Hyderabad (Sind) for flood relief work, this being in addition to the sum of Rs. 10,000 already sent.—A. P.

MULTAN SAFE FROM FLOODS.

—:o:—

MULTAN, Sept. 4.

Multan cantonment, city and suburbs seem to be safe now from dangers of threatened floods. The Deputy Commissioner patrolled for two days and nights the banks of the canals which threatened to overflow if there had been a few more inches of water.—A. P.

Government Bulletin

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 6 p.m. to-night (Thursday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—The Mathankhot flood passed its peak yesterday at 2 p.m. and has since been falling rapidly.

The water at Bukkur is slowly rising, reaching 17.2 ft. at 9 a.m. to-day. The indications are that the river there will not rise above 17.5 ft. No water is passing the Railway between Saji and Rahesar and there is no damage to the Railway.

KASHMORE BUND SAFE.

The latest reports show that the Kashmore Bund is safe and the Engineer-in-charge of the Began Canals is handling the situation most effectively. All is safe at Sukkur and Rohri and all protective works are being patrolled day and night. There is no damage whatsoever to the Barrage.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY AT SUKKUR.

The Collector of Sukkur reports that floods are spreading in Ubamo, Rupur and Ghotki Talukas, but there is no cause for anxiety yet. The breach which was endangering Ghotki town has been closed.

This is reassuring for Upper Sind, but the situation of Middle and Lower Sind is still critical. In Nawabshah District the Nanluchi canal still continues to overflow. The floods from Khairpur State after crossing the Meheshwah, have reached the left bank of the Narrat canal. This is being strengthened and it is hoped that it will hold. The town of Belani, Hulani and Tharushah are now being evacuated.—Free Press.

FARIDKOT DURBAR'S GENEROUS OFFER

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Governor of the Punjab left this afternoon for Multan on a visit to the areas affected by the floods in the Southwest Punjab. The Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States has communicated to the Governor the generous and neighbourly offer of Faridkot Durbar of the use of Faridkot State Sappers and Miners in connection with the flood relief measures in the Punjab.—A. P.

BREACHES IN N. W. RAILWAY LINES

—:o:—

TRAFFIC TO BE RESUMED AFTER SEPTEMBER 6

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent N. W. Railway at Lahore wires under date September 4 as follows: With reference to my wire of the 2nd instant, the Executive Engineer Pathankote, wires that due to heavy rain during the last three days several breaches have occurred on the Kangra Valley branch between Kopar Lahar and Jowala Mukhi Road and the remainder of the section to Baijnath Paporala will not be safe for passage of trains till 6 a.m. on the 6th instant on which date the section Baijnath Paporala to Jogindarnagar will also be opened to traffic Under the circumstances it is hoped to resume booking of coaching traffic on the 6th instant between Pathankote and Jogindernagar and transhipment will be necessary at mile 51/8 between Jowala Mukhi Road and Kopar Lahar until the 10th instant on which date it is also hoped to resume booking of goods traffic.—A. P.

ARAB ATTACK REPELLED

—:o:—

AIRCRAFT PATROLS WHOLE COUNTRY

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Colonial Office states that the British troops who are occupying the village of Talpioth two miles south of Jerusalem repelled with loss to the assailants the attack made on Monday night by a party of mounted Arabs. Our troops in conjunction with the Palestine police, carried out the searches based on Jaffa, Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Hundred and seventy arrests were made in the village of Weleta in neighbourhood of Jerusalem and 60 including two important agitators at Beisan. The whole country is systematically patrolled by aircraft. Rumours continue to indicate the passage of Arabs into Palestine on the northeastern frontier. No concerted tribal movement is believed to be occuring, but an isolated marrauding band maintains unrest in that area. In Haifa, Gaza and Jaffa areas all is reported to be quite and Transjordan is tranquil.—Reuter.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROCLAMATION

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Jerusalem.—The High Commissioner has issued a proclamation that he has enacted an ordinance providing for courts trying criminal cases arising from recent disturbances. They will be composed of British judges. Sir John Chancellor dissipates the impression that the trial of the accused persons will be confined to one section of the public and says that crimes are known to have been perpetrated both by Arabs and Jews and all offenders will be tried without distinction of race or creed.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND ITALY

—:o:—

PERMANENT TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP SIGNED

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Teheran.—A permanent treaty of friendship between Persia and Italy has been signed and a temporsure that disarmament negotiations Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N. Y. Futures decline 38 to 28 Points

—:o:—

LESSBUYING AND FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST

Bombay, Sept. 5.

On Wednesday, the New York cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 1 point and with scattered business prices were quoted 4 points higher at 11-03 a.m. At this level there was marked absence of buying and prices gradually declined under long liquidation. Selling was increased on favourable weather forecast over the Western belt. The market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 38 to 28 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points to 19.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and declined 30 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 31 points to 19.02c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and hardened towards the close. Near months closed unchanged while distant deliveries advanced 3 to 4 points, Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 10.66 and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 2 points. Sakel Spot advanced 20 points to 17.70d.

Empire cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points with October 10.17 and January 10.16.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 19.40, Lowest 19.02.

January Highest 19.75 (11-03 a.m.); Lowest 19.41 (2-58 p.m.).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Government weather report more favourable than expected."

"Forecast showers Texas Oklahoma."

Reuter:—

"Market is easier on decreasing buying, influenced by favourable Western Belt forecast and liquidation."

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable. Severe drought Western Belt continues, crop reports show considerable deterioration and damage to crop may be serious. There has been heavy Southern selling on the advance but bullish sentiment increasing. Think market will go higher aside from reaction."

Munds:—"Think crop outlook justifies purchase around current level to be held over Bureau. Expect Bureau report make substantial reduction."

Hemelryk:—"Government weather report more favourable than expected."

Messrs Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weekly weather report in Texas unfavourable due to drought. Elsewhere less Bullish than expected."

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Sept. 4.
October	18.97—38
December	19.39—39
January	19.41—39
March	19.63—31
May	19.68—31
Middling Spot	19.25—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 4.
October	19.02—30
December	19.32—29
Middling Spot	19.02—30

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 4.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	19.33
January	19.72
March	19.95
New York 11-45 a.m.	
October	19.18
January	19.58
March	19.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Sept. 4. Bales
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	47,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's exports to the Continent	26,000

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 5.

In response to a decline of 30 points at New York, the local market opened easy at Rs. 347-8. The opening was also encouraged by reports of rain in Oklahoma (West Belt). At this level there was some buying and prices advanced to Rs. 348-8, but again ruled easy on long liquidations. Liverpool opening cable were easy and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 345/4
Oomra D/J. 311
Bengal D/J. 262/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 5.
September	244.00—1.60
December	222.60—2.20
March	218.80—1.50

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Bengal 264 D/J.
Broach 348 A/M.
Oomra 312 D/J.
Southern 325 A/S.
Southern 325 Ready.

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 5.

100 Currimbhai Ujjain 287
100 Lavji Megbji Nimurkhedi 264
100 K Vishram & Co. Saoner 305
100 A Damodar Arvi 301
200 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 223/224
100 Do. Khamgaon 224
100 Do. Bunusa 224
100 Toyomankwak Sindh American 283
100 Do. Malkapur 262
100 G G Kesha & Co. Balda 230
100 Do. Broach 340
100 Do. Akola 277

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 4. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 4. Opening	Closing.
September		10.26+.01
October	10.26	10.26—
November		10.25+.01
December		10.32+.04
January	10.31	10.33+.03
February		10.35+.03
March	10.38	10.40+.05
Aprial		10.49+.03
May	10.43	10.44+.04
June		10.43+.01
July	10.41	10.43+.03
August		10.37+.03
September		10.36+.01
Middling Spot		10.66+.02

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 4.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.55	+05
Scinde, Fine	6.80	+05
Scinde, Superfine	7.05	+05
Bengal Good	6.30	+05
Bengal Fully Good	6.55	+05
Bengal Fine	6.80	+05
Oomra, Good	7.45	+05
Oomra Fully Good	7.75	+05
Oomra Fine	8.05	+05
Broach, Fully Good	8.65	+05
Broach Fine	8.90	+05
Broach Superfine	9.15	+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 4.	
October	16.88	+07
November	16.88	+07
January	16.98	+02
March	17.10	—01
May	17.28	—04
July	17.33	—03
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.70	+20

LONDON METALS

	Liverpool, Sept. 4.
Copper, Braziers	£ 97-1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 73
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£ 22-1/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	£ 13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£206-1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Sept. 5.
Wheat September	7 8 0
Wheat May	7 12 0
Wheat January	8 2 6
Linseed September	12 14 0
Linseed May	12 6 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Sept. 5.
F. P. Bales.	1929/30
Receipts to date 4/9/29	585000
,, Yesterday do	47655
Exports to date do.	316006
Stock at Ports 30/8/29	683670
,, Interior Towns do.	194000
,, Liverpool 30/8/29	809000
Visible Supply 30/8/29	1641000
Quantity in Sight do.	659005

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The Journal of Commerce estimate condition 59.9 per cent and crop 14,998,000 Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP OUTLOOK

—:o:—

"Chronicle's" Forecast

CONDITION 57.6: CROP ESTIMATE 14,858,000

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The U. S. crop reporting Board will issue the second report of cotton for the season 1929-30 on Monday (the 9th inst.) This report will show the condition of the growing crop in percentage as on the 1st inst., and probable production and estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1st, together with estimated ginnings to August 31st.

From the reports we have received from our various correspondents throughout the Cotton Belt, we estimate the condition of the growing crop on the 28th August at 57.6 per cent, showing a total yield of 14,858,000 bales (500 lbs. gross weight.) This yield is estimated upon 46,713,000 acres, making due allowance for the past 10 years' average abandonment. Our last estimate issued in the beginning of last month showed the condition 70.1 per cent and crop 15,395,000 bales against Government report of the condition 69.6 per cent, and crop estimate of 15,543,000 bales. Thus the deterioration, during the month of August, amounted 12.5 per cent. against an average deterioration of 10.3 per cent during the past 10 years, and 9.7 per cent during the past 5 years. The increase in deterioration, according to our reports, was largely due to excessive heat over the Western Belt. Heavy shedding is reported in the Central and Southern Texas.

Except on a few occasions, September crop estimates are usually fairly close to the size of the crop with average frost and weather. To-day's estimate is not final, and according to the changes in weather conditions it is subject to reduction or increase. However, cotton prices are mostly guided on the opinions of the majority, and if the next Bureau report does not coincide with the average idea, surprising changes in prices are not unlikely.

It has been often marked that low prices are reached in bumper crop years, in December, usually, soon after the Government report is out. Low-time during the moderate crops is usually reached from October 15th to November 15th and for very short crops from September 15 to October 15. The following table shows how prices were affected during the marketing period in past years:—

	9th Sept. 1928.
Carry over	5,298,000 Bales
Crop Estimate	14,439,000 Bales
Prospective Supply	19,737,00 Bales
N. Y. Jan. Delivery 8th Sept.	18.90
N. Y. Jan. Delivery 18th Sept.	17.36
Decline	1.60

	9th Sept. 1927.
Carry Over	70,12,000 Bales
Crop Estimate	12,692,000 Bales
	19,704,000 Bales
N. Y. Jan. Deli. 8th Sept.	21.07
N. Y. Jan. Deli. 21st. Oct.	19.60
Decline	4.47

	9th Sept 1926
Carry Over	5,378 000 Bales
Crop Estimate	15166000 Bales
Prospective Supply	20,544,000 Bales
N. Y. Jan. Deli. 8th Sept.	17.97
N. Y. Jan. Deli. 21st Dec.	12.35
Decline	5.42

SITUATION TO-DAY.

Carry Over	4449000
Prospective Supply	14858000
	19,307,000

Looking to the prospective supply of about 19 1/4 to 19 1/2 million bales in the face of severe drought and large weevil damage, we see no cause for any anxiety over the supply question. The yearly consumption of American Cotton show a downward trend, and we believe during the present season with the depressed condition of the Textile Industry all over the world, the total consumption will not exceed 14 3/4 million bales. The prospective situation as it appers to-day makes us believe that cotton is a sale around 20 cent level.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

(Messrs P. Chrystal and Co.).

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

	Oct.	Jan.	Mch.
New York 28/8/29	18.76	19.11	19.31
Do 4/9/29	18.97	19.41	19.63
	+.21	+.30	+.32
	Oct	Jan.	Mch.
Liverpool 28/8/29	10.00	10.00	10.07
Do 4/9/29	10.26	10.33	10.40
	+.26	+.33	+.33

During the past week the New York Market registered a small advance every day until yesterday, when a natural profit taking reaction took pace leaving a nett increase of prices as shown above.

Numerous private estimates are now to hand ranging from 15,350,000 to 14,653,000 the average indicating that the bureau figure to be published on 9th inst. will be slightly under 15 million bales.

We have received the following cables from our Liverpool friends:—

1. "Texas situation really serious Look for bullish Bureau. Weevil complaints increasing. Texas condition declined 50 per cent. (against 64 per cent on August 1st). Expect higher prices."

2. "Average reductions 600,000 bales. Bullish, but profit taking possible prior 9th inst."

3. "Tendency is to reduce crop estimates. Expect Bureau report will about confirm lower estimates, if so ultimately higher."

A crop of 15 million bales with the carry over of 4,395,000 will give the World a total supply of American cotton of 19,395,000 bales, which compares with a total supply of 19,390,000 for last year and 20,577,000 for the year before. The price of spot cotton in New York to-day is 19.25 cents which compares with 19.72 and 20.45 the average spot prices for the two previous years.

These figures appear to us to be statistically bullish, but the bears cannot forget the year 1926, when the average was the same as this and the fact that in past seasons a large acreage has always produced a large crop.

The large crop of 1926 however was made entirely by the exceptional weather in September and October which added a 'top crop' of over 2-1/2 million bales, and although suitable rains in Texas may allow the plants there to bloom again we do not think that history will repeat itself this year, when drought and heavy weevil infestation are factors which were both negligible in the record year.

The local market has refused to follow the American advance to its full extent, and the parity between the two markets has widened accordingly.

Stocks of cotton in Bombay are still heavy and although there has been a good off-take during the week they are having a depressing effect on the market.

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO., ON COTTON

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 5.

"The re-action in America yesterday was only to be expected and the market is bound to remain nervous and possibly erractic until the publication of the 2nd Americtn crop estimate on Monday. Reliable private estimates are now in the neighbourhood of 14-3/4 million bale and should such a figure be confirmed the Trade should develop the confidence which has been lacking for so long. We continue to prefer the Bull side and recommend our friends to buy whenever the market shows signs of weakness."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Our Market has ruled steadier today by evidencing a rise of about an Anna per cwt. in Ready Sugar Prices and of about half an anna per cwt. in Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipment August Rs. 7/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/3/3 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steadier.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.).

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Oct. close at s 9/9d. 2-1/4d.
Dec. close at s 10/1 1/2d. 2-1/4d. (2-1/4d.)
Mar. close at s 10/6 7/8d. 1-7/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.31-7/8 1-7/8
Dec. per bushel dol 1.40-5/8 2-1/8
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.46-1/4 2-5/8

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/3 Lowest Rs. 50/2 Closing Rs. 50/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56/14 Highest Rs. 57/3 Lowest Rs. 56/10/6 Closing Rs. 57/2 per cent.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 15th Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buylng 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 129 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 160 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 3/4 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/8 5th inst
Japan/London 1/11 1/16 4th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 3rd inst. £4/4/11 1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/16 3rd
Silver London Ready 24 1/16 3rd inst. 24 3/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/16 3rd inst. 24 1/4 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 3/8 3rd inst. 52 1/2 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 3rd inst. 5 1/2 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/4 per cent. 3rd inst. 6 1/4 per cent. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Boney:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India bought. China bought and sold.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 88/8

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/2

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 98.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-2.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/7 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 102/0/0.

Tone of Market.—3 1/2 per cent. Steady, other Securities Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discount 6 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money market:— Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR

CHAMPION OF INDIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT.

Contains many contributions from well known writers.

Such as FENNER BROCKWAY, BERNARD HOUGHTON, S. SATYAMURTI, V. L. MEHTA and others.

The YOUNG LIBERATOR is the ORGAN of the YOUTH MOVEMENT with a lofty and radical ideal before it. It boldly advocates the cause of youths and helps to Co-ordinate the YOUTH MOVEMENT of the land into one solid factor.

Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Single Copy As. Three.

Annual Number, Price as Six only.

Apply to:—The MANAGER,

The Young Liberator, Bombay 21. Register Your Order Immediately.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING, AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "a wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

BULLION

—:o:—

SILVER

The Bombay Bullion Bro Asso. Ltd.
Bombay, Sept. 5.

London Ready 24/3
London Forward 24/4
China Op. 2/4/6, Clo. 2/4/6
America Cent 52/8
Ready 55/3
Bhadra Op. 55/3 Clo. 55/2-1/2
Asho Op. 55/2-1/2 Clo. 55/2
Tejimandi Bhadra 0/7/0
Asho 0/12/

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/
Bhadra 21/7/6
Asho 21/7/9
N. Manor 21/10/
N. City 21/10/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 4

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126 1/2
National Bank £49 1/4
Eastern Bank £6 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84 3/8
Conversion Loan £72 5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £99
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £49 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £64 1/4
Consols £53 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent £100 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 10 1/4 d sellers.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Reclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSERS: Influence with Dyers and Laundries Motor Car Companies, Presses, etc. required. Apply: DESAI, 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

R1867

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta

A F

MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED a TELEGU BRAHMAN for a Telegu Brahman virgin widow, aged 20 years, fair coloured well versed in house hold affairs, educated upto middle in Telegu and Hindi. Apply with photos stating age income etc., JWALA PERSHAD HONY. SECRETARY, Widows. Home Darya Ganj Delhi.

R1865

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession date till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32711

PROFESSIONS.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICtions.—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year's life reading with character—Re. 1-0-0. Five years'—Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive—Rs. 10. The Great Indian Astrological Hall, P. O. Kashimkota, Vizag. District (S. India).

P R1821

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

MOTORISTS—Protect your Lives, Cars and Tyres by Using "Patent All Metal Tyre Protectors." MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.

R1837.

FOR SALE—1 TON FORD, Canadian Steel body, excellent as Delivery Van for progressive firm. Apply Box No. 2349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

J. A R1863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these Columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN VIEW of the congestion caused last year, during the Mount Mary Feast at Bandra, owing to Taxis and private Motor Cars being parked on the open space in front of the Church; the following Traffic instructions during the Mount Mary Feast from 8th to 15th September, 1929, are issued for the guidance of the Public.

I. Taxis, Private Motor Cars and Horse, Carriages will approach by Hill Road and proceed up to Mount Mary Church to put down or pick up passengers. No Vehicles will be allowed to park on the open space in front of the Church. All Motor Vehicles will continue in the same direction without turning round, via Cane Road, and will be parked on the Sea front near Bandra Point. To return to the Church again, they will be brought round via Chimbai Corner and Hill Road and again approach the Church in same direction as before and continue via Cane Road, as above mentioned. Horse carriages will be allowed to turn round opposite the Church and pass behind the Cross, and return by the same route, i.e., via Hill Road and not by Cane Road, and will then turn to the left into Pereira Road.

II. The owners of Private Motor Cars are requested to bring their drivers to take the Cars to the down the Hill to Bandra Point, and bring them round again.

(Sd.) J. R. GREGORY,
District Superintendent of Police,
Bombay Suburban District,
BANDRA.

5-9-1929.

TENDERS

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED from recognised contractors only by the TRUSTEES OF THE BAI HIRABAI TATA MEMORIAL FUND for the erection of buildings at Bandra.

Form of tender, contract, specifications of works and plans are open to the inspection of approved contractors at the Office of the undersigned on week days between 12 (noon) to 1 p.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. from 9th to 16th September.

Copies of tenders available to approved contractors only on payment of a fee of Rs. 15 per copy.

The tenders will be accepted on 20th September before 12 noon (S. T.).

The Trustees will reject or refuse to consider any tender without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) DARA N. MIRZA,
L.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architect.
Bombay House,
Bruce Street, Fort.

32784

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR FOUR-WHEEL STEEL BALLAST WAGONS—METRE GAUGE.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction in India and delivery of 72 Metre Gauge four-wheel steel ballast wagons with revised I.R.C.A. standard N.C. 2 type underframes, 20 feet long over head-stocks, and 7 feet 6 inches wide over side angles and 12 feet wheel base, complete with hand lever brakes, buffers, wheels and axles, axle boxes and springs and including drawings, diagrams and photographic views. In submitting tenders, tenderers must quote the reduction in rate that would be made if the wagons are decided to be obtained without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 (Rupees three) per set, and drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, at whose Office the drawings will be on exhibition. These fees will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of the Drawings is 25. Information regarding any details other than those given in the tender documents should also be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock.

3. Schedules I and II should be submitted in triplicate.

4. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "TENDERS FOR FOUR-WHEEL STEEL BALLAST WAGONS — METRE GAUGE" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, BEFORE 11 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1929, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Chief Mechanical Engineer or an Officer acting on his behalf and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

5. It may be noted that the invitation to tenders is being published simultaneously in India and abroad, and Indian tenderers must satisfy the Chief Mechanical Engineer that

(a) a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India and that

(b) in making purchases of materials for the construction of the wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

6. Tenderers may quote alternative rates for

(a) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the South Indian Railway for which the wagons are required,

or (b) Wagons to be erected by the buyers, viz., South Indian Railway, in which case they must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected by the buyers without difficulty, and the underframes must be riveted up, all details securely packed, sheets and angles bundled and the whole to be delivered f.o.r. at the manufacturers' Works.

7. The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed must be stated in the tender form.

8. The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but should alterations in the design be found necessary at the time of placing the order, or during the execution of the work, the consequent variation in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

9. The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy the specifications in every respect.

10. The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

11. Firms that are not on the approved list for supply of wagons and that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess Workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

12. The tender forms, conditions of contract, specification and Schedule I are those prepared for tenderers abroad, and Indian tenderers should therefore take them as applicable only so far as the manufacture and delivery are concerned, should quote in Indian Currency, submit Schedule II, and may disregard any packing specifications purely intended for shipment of materials from abroad to India.

13. No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

14. After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for the discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

J. H. LAMBERT,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Golden Rock,
Dated 26th August, 1929.

32780

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God, of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RATANJI GOVINDJI, Manufacturer of Silverwares, late of Bombay, Kansara Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tel Gully, Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KANJI GOVINDJI, of Bombay, Kansara Hindu Inhabitant, a Manufacturer of Silverwares, a brother of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Tel Gully, Vithalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if hey think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 29th day of August, 1929.

Messrs. DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32797

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai AMNABAI, widow of Parjiwan Khimji, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

DEVJI DAMODAR of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 31st day of August, 1929.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32798

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of YESHWANT MANGESH LAD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Head Master of the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Parel, residing at the time of his death at Lalbag Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MANGESH PHATABA LAD, of Goa Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Lalbag, Parel outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly appointed guardian of Vasant and Bhalchandra, minor sons of the deceased and Mathubai minor daughter of the deceased to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the deceased from this Honourable Court for the use and benefit of the said minors and limited to the period of any one of the minor sons of the deceased attaining the age of majority by the Judge's Order dated the 23rd day of January, 1929. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

29th day of August, 1929.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32801

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHAT BAZAR, DOONGRI STREET, OPPOSITE KESAVJI NAIK'S STATUE.

Under instructions from Mr S. S. Balsekar, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1104 of 1929 (The Provident Investment Co., Ltd. vs. Messrs. Vurdhman Bros.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY), FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhat Bazar, Doongri Street, admeasuring about 282 sq yards bearing Collector's Old No. 496 New No. 6406, City Survey No. 143, New Survey Nos. 2796, Cadastral Survey No. 950, of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1323, Street No. 434—438 and bounded on the East by Doongri Street, on the West by a public passage, on the South by the property of Dwarkadas Jackisondas, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 951 and on the North by the charitable property of Vurdhman and Co., bearing Cadastral Survey No. 948.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING—YES, THE GRAND

PARSI PICTURE

You are so eagerly waiting for is

Coming---To-Morrow---Saturday

A Memorable Epoch-making Parsi Picture of unrivalled magnificence

Foolish Wisdom

An Indian Screen Masterpiece produced by the Indian Film Magnates,

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

on a lavish scale.

PARSI CHARACTERS—PARSI COSTUMES
PARSI SETTINGS—

Beautiful lovely sceneries—delicious gardens and Palaces—truly a magnificent Parsi Picture directed by

DADI SARKARI

who also plays the leading stellar role.

COMING TO-MORROW

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
and
JAMES MURRAY
in
THE CROWD
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture in 9 parts.
TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
The Screen's Greatest Comedy Team
KARL DANE and GEORGE K. ARTHUR
in the latest
M.G.M. Laugh Riot
CIRCUS ROOKIES
A Special Attraction for the Holidays.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
Featuring:
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS
NANCY CARROLL
and
JEAN HERSHOLT
The Play that ran for Five Years on Broadway!
music Score.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GARDEN OF EDEN
Featuring:
CORINNE GRIFFITH
LOUISE DRESSER
CHARLES RAY.
A Fascinating and Eye-Filling Romantic Comedy of a Modern Eve and her Twentieth Century Adam!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PRISCILLA DEAN
IN
SPEEDING VENUS
A thrilling story of a happy motorists.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
BOB STEELE
BOB STEELE
IN
"LIGHTNING SPEED"
Mighty Thrills drama of the underworld! The screen's most daring star in the screen's most daring drama! It's a F.B.O. production!

CAUTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

Auction Sale of Valuable Immoveable Property at Fanaswadi Lane.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Madhavprasad and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of the Estate of Jagannath Gigraj, deceased, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on FRIDAY, the 6th September, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or Pension and Tax land with dwelling houses, chawls, stables, etc., standing thereon, situate on East side of Fanaswadi Lane admeasuring 2,700 square yards and bearing Street Nos. 1, 3, 5C, 15, 1 to 13, 13A and 19C and 27, and bounded on the East by Anant Rishis Oart, on the West partly by Fanaswadi Lane and partly by a Hindu Temple, on the North by partly by the property of Bhimji Tanaji and partly by the said Hindu Temple and on the South partly by Daddysett Fire Temple and partly by Hindu Temple.

For further pratieulars, please apply to Messrs. Madhavprasad and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

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Bombay Agents—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

WHY OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.
Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.
This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use
Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial As. 10. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.
On remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
RAJVAID SRI SADASHIV RAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
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P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi..	ALL VESSELS	16,619
4 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
11 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
18 ,,	Morea* ..		10,946
6 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..	FROM	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,84
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)	TRANS-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	AT	16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	ADEN	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
30th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
28th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
30th ,, ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.	
Honolulu Maru	28th Aug.	7th Sept.	
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th ,,	
Shinnoh Maru..	24th ,,	9th Oct.	
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,	
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.	
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd ,,	

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th ,,	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
27th ,,	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only,

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
6th Sept.	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi
7th Sept	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder. Dwarka & C' Mandvi.
9th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi
11th ,,	Bankura ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept
a Tokushima Maru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	2 2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	2 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	a 30Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 Sept.	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Malcon voyage	8 Oct.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar. (Kathiawar

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaffa
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro.	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. WASHIO,
Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

C. O. GRAY,
Manager

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.
Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the
ORIENTAL
INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296	Lakhs.	Rs. 93	Lakhs.
1926	,, 391	,,	,, 106	,,
1927	,, 468	,,	,, 122	,,
1928	,, 585	,,	,, 140	,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.
1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum
THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.
For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

"THE HINDU"
Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in
SOUTHERN INDIA
It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.
Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.
THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

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THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.
The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.
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BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Bomby Road, BOMBAY

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Rugby: Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Cathedral Old Boys, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s s "Rajputana" with English mails of August 22. due at 6-0 a.m.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 7th September, 1929.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

KAPOLE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the members and the sympathisers of the above Association to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in Hirabag to adopt the constitution and pass resolutions.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwala has presented a number of beautiful aluminium and German silver utensils to the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala which has recently opened a cooking class to give practical lessons to girls in domestic science.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Bombay, on Friday, the 6th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. G. S. Ghurye will conduct the class in "Sociology" and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki in "Life History of Prominent Social Workers (Lantern lecture)", at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

KHADI BHANDAR'S MEETING POSTPONED.

A meeting of the formal opening ceremony of the Khadi Bhandar's new premises was to be held at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday (7th inst.) but as the hall is not available on account of some inevitable circumstances, the ceremony will be performed by Gandhiji in the Khadi Bhandar's shop. The Khadi Bhandar's premises are too scanty to receive the invited guests, hence it is humbly requested to consider the meeing as cancelled.

EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION SUNDAY CLUB.

In opening the inaugural function of the "Sunday Club" on the 1st instant under the auspices of the Employees' Association, Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, the President of the Association laid special stress on the value of club life and in these days of modern civilisation and organisation, he emphasised, it was only through clubs that the ideas and conceptions could percolate into societies and the public opinion thereby powerfully moulded.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Mandal, Bandra, the Mother's Day was celebrated on Tuesday, the 3rd instant in the premises of the Municipal School No. 1, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gokhale. After the recitation of a beautiful poem describing the importance of the Mother by some of the girls, the Secretary of the Society Mr. Karnik read the report of the Society and requested the gathering to patronise the institution. This was followed by the speeches of Mrs. Anandibai Sawant and Dr. Savarkar. Prizes were then distributed by the President to the students who came out sucessfully in the competitions organised by the Society in connection with the celebrations.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE IN MILLS.

—:o:—

Tnursday, Sept. 5.

The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owner's Association, writes:—

The attendance has increased by 2,200 and stands to-day at 1,20,317.

"WON'T LIKE TO BE TRIED BY SIR VASANTRAO"

G. K. U. PRESIDENT APPLIES FOR TRANSFER

PROCEEDINGS IN CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE COURT

Mr. Ganpat Laxman Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, made an application on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay for the transfer of the case in which he stood charged with disorderly behaviour from the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate at Dadar.

The petitioner, in his application, stated that he was arrested by the DeLisle Road Police on the 24th of August last, while he was picketing at the gate of the Sir Shapurji Bharucha mill and was charged with disorderly behaviour.

That in the ordinary course, the accused persons arrested on a particular date used to be put up on a charge sheet before the Honorary Magistrates the very next day, but the police, in this case, instead of following the usual procedure, purposely put up the applicant on 27-8-29 instead of 26-8-29

WHAT HE OVER-HEARD.

The applicant submitted that his case was deliberately delayed by the police as they wanted to have a bench of Magistrates of their own choice. The applicant further stated that he had overheard Inspector Raje making inquiries through telephone from the Dadar Police Court as to the formation of the bench on Monday and Tuesday. Further no bench was formed even on the 27th till the arrival of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, which fact gave the applicant another ground to apprehend and infer that Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar's arrival was due to previous arrangement by the police.

"AGAINST LABOUR."

Continuing the applicant stated that Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was a capitalist, who had expressed himself several times strongly against the Girni Kamgar Union of which the accused is the President, and as such he (Sir Vasantrao) was against Labour and picketing movement. The police, according to the applicant seemed to have tried their utmost to have the case tried by a Magistrate prejudiced against the cause of the Girni Kamgar Union. Under the circumstances the applicant apprehended that he would not got a fair and impartial trial, and requested the Court to issue a notice to the Inspector of the DeLisle Road Police Station to show cause why the case should not be transferred to any other bench of Magistrates.

The Magistrate ordered notice to be issued to the Police Inspector and asked for a report from the bench of the Hon. Magistates. Mr. V. T. Patankar presented the application.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF ROOM

—:o:—

SUIT BARRED BY LIMITATION

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
(Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction)
Suit No. 2575 of 1927.

N. H. Moos ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
Abdul Latiff & Ors. ... Defendants.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Allison).

This was a suit in ejectment for the recovery of possession of a room, and a structure built on the open space in front of that room, in one of a number of chawls known by the name of the Haji Sidick Chawls. In 1919 the interest in the property was transferred to one Ambaji Gangaram Pulee who in turn mortgaged the chawls to Madhavji Jesang in 1924. A mortgage suit was filed and the plaintiff appointed Receiver of the property in 1926. The room in question is on the ground floor of one of the chawls at present numbered 4 and the plaintiff stated that it had been rented to the 1st defendant who had for some time past ceased to pay the rent. The plaintiff further stated that the defendants had wrongfully erected the structure in front of the said room. The plaintiff therefore claimed to recover possession of the room and for the removal of the said structure by the defendants. The defendants denied that Abdul Latiff, the 1st defendant had ever rented the room in question as a tenant and further stated that the whole Mahomedan community would object to the plaintiff taking possession of what was a property dedicated Musjid. They further claimed that they had a full right to erect the shed in question.

The defendants' case was that more than 20 years ago, Haji Sidick, who built this property declared the room in suit to be a Wakf and also added the shed in suit an appendage to the Wakf. They pleaded that ever since that date the room had been used as a Masjid and that the shed had been used for purposes incidental thereto, and for teaching the Holy Koran to young Mahomedan children. They alleged that they and all Mahomedans had been using both the room and the shed without obstruction and as a matter of right, and without paying any rent whatever either to the said Haji Sidick or to any of his successors in the ownership of the property. They contended that the plaintiff had no right to eject them or other Mahomedans from this room and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the suit lasted several days.

JUDGMENT.

In his judgment His Lordship dealt first with the room in question. The suit was a suit for ejectment. In a case of this kind the usual way of proving possession was by showing even a single payment of rent within the prescribed period by such a tenant. The evidence on this point was not very satisfactory and further not one single independent witness had been produced by the plaintiff who could depose as to who used or occupied the room in question.

His Lordship accordingly held that no rent had been paid for the room for the last 12 years and that the plaintiff's suit for recovery of possession was barred by limitation.

On the evidence His Lordship further held that though in fact there was a dedication of this room as a Masjid, the dedication was not valid, because on the materials before His Lordship, these chawls appeared to have been joint family property at the time of the dedication. His Lordship had consulted all the available authorities on Mahomedan Law as to the legal effect of this fact and it appeared that with regard to a Wakf of undivided property, the dedication of undivided property, whether naturally divisible or not, for a Mosque or burying ground is invalid.

STRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED

As regards the structure, His Lordship held that it was admittedly constructed in July 1925, the plaintiff was entitled to have it removed to take possession of the open space over which the structure had been erected.

As each party had succeeded partly and failed partly, His Lordship directed that the parties should pay their own costs.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. J. S. Khergamwalla, instructed by Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. R. J. Mody, Bar-at Law and F.B. Watcha instructed by Messrs. Patel and Co., appeared for the defendants.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

The following will represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana (A. Team in the matches to be played on Sunday (the 8th inst.) against Dr. Kanga's XI on the Parsee Gymkhana ground commencing 11-30 a.m.:—

Mr. L. P. Jai, (Capt.) Mr. P. Vithal, Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, Mr. S. S. Dongre, Mr. S. K. Pawasker, Mr. C. N. Mehta, Mr. V. M. Merchant, Mr. R. R. Wadkar, Mr. C. M. Rana, Mr. D. S. Talpade, Mr. D. D. Hindlekar.

Umpire:—Mr. S. M. Dalvie.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of Monday, August 19, we published a photograph of the winner of the highest award, the Colonel Watkins Silver Cup for the best paper at 150 words a minute, in the International Semi-Annual Competitions of the Sloan Danployan Society. The same of the winner of the award is printed as G. H. Desai instead of G. H. Joshi.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st August 1929 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation 1,85,20,31
Reserve—coin and bullion:
Silver coin in India 1,07,23,06
Gold bullion in India 32,21,67
Silver bullion in India 4,57,76
Securities (purchase price) in India 39,13,58
Securities (purchase price) in England 2,04,24

B. P. C. C. AND SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has donated a sum of Rs. 2,500 to the Sind Flood Relief Fund and it appeals to the public for contributing their mite to the said fund.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Closed for 11 Days for being Disinfected

SENSATION AMONG EUROPEANS

There was a considerable sensation among the Europeans in Bombay on Thursday when they learnt, without any previous notice, that the St. George's Hospital was closed from yesterday (Thursday) to Monday (16th inst.' The notice signed by Major Gilroy, in this connection, reads as under:—

"St. George's Hospital outpatient and admission departments will be closed entirely from Thursday noon, 5th to Monday, September 16, for disinfection purposes. No cases whatever except urgent surgical cases will be received or treated."

It is understood it is the "mystey disease" that has rendered necessary a complete disinfection of this hospital and its virtual closing down for 11 days.

Serious cases which cannot be removed are retained in the hospital. Others have either been discharged or transferred to other hospitals in the city.

It is understood that three more persons suffering from the mystery disease were removed from the St. George's Hospital to the Infectious Disease Hospital at Arthur Road three days ago. In all there are now seven cases of the mystery disease at the Arthur Road Hospital. All of them are convalescent.

The first case of the "mystery disease," it will be remembered, was reported in the month of April. The total number reached 16 about the middle of last month, of which 7 have proved fatal.

No fresh cases have been reported and there is no cause for alarm.

It is further understood Major Anderson, Director of the Haffkine Institute, Parel, in a press interview granted on Thursday, stated that the causes of the mystery disease were still under investigation. He added he was not in a position to say whether they would be successful in their investigations seeing that the attacks were only a few.

KHADI BAZAR IN VILE PARLE

—:o:—

TO BE OPENED BY MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi will open Khadi Bazar in Vile Parle in Bombay Rashtriya Shala Building (Vile Parle East) to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. The Bazar will be kept open for two days (Saturday and Sunday).

A WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

At the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Nayampalli, a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Sheth Bhagwandas Madhavdas' residence, Chowpaty, on Sunday, 1st September to witness the re-marriage of Shrimati Durgabai Telang with Mr. Laxmanrao V. Kaikini.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi delivered a short speech referring to Mr. Kaikini as a confirmed social reformer from boyhood, and congratulated the parties to the marriage on the moral courage they had shown. He was particularly glad to find that a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the Saraswat community were present on the occasion. Mr. Kaikini on behalf of his wife and himself thanked Mr. Trivedi and the gathering for their sympathy. He traced his early leanings towards the problems of social justice to the influence of the teaching imparted in the Sunday classes of the Prarthana Samaj, and said that it really was a question of social justice.

THE EASTEN BANK, LTD.

The Bombay Manager of the above Bank has received the following telegram from its London Office:—

"Directors declare Interim Dividend at the rate of 4 per share less Income Tax at the rate of 4 per £1 less 3d. relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax making net Income Tax 3/9 per £1. Dividend payable 1st October. Transfer Books will be closed from 27th September to 30th September both days inclusive."

FAMOUS GERMAN SCIENTIST

—:o:—

DR. SCHLESINGER IN BOMBAY

OBJECT OF HIS INDIAN TOUR

One of the arrivals by the mail boat to-day will be Dr. Schlesinger, the distinguished German Scientist Dr. Schlesinger of the Technical College Berlin Charlottenburg, and chief of the famous firm of Messrs. Ludw. and Loewe and Co. completed his 25th year of his professional and Scientific carrer on July 20th, 1929. Under his care and direction the department of scientific management of factories under the above Technical College (Berlin Charlottenburg) went on in the best manner for a period of 25 years.

At the age of 30 he was appointed Professor in the above institution. As a student he was the most brilliant of all his fellow students. His ability for real scientific work was incomparable. He established a new system for the scientific management of the factories and workshops. Before he plunged into the field of scientific work, very little was known about the machine tools and scientific implements. To come to a complete scientific and economical end, he had to struggle very hard. He began with small research work and afterwards brought to light new theory and its practice in the field of machine tools and scientific implements.

MAN AND MACHINE.

He began his work in the year 1906 in the above scientific department. His research work became immediately a standard work in all the Technical High Schools and institutions in Germany. His researches are of very great importance to almost all the factories dealing with machine tools and implements in the sense of organic unity between the machine and man.

Those who have studied under him have not only gained reputation in the field of Science but have been able to do some definite work in the way of the industrial developments of this scientific age. His students have always been encouraged by him and they feel in debted to him for his indefatigable advice, for his teaching is so clear that it does not require any repetition or revision at all. A monthly called "Werkstattstechnic" was founded by him, and through its medium, it creates more and more interest amongst the scientific workers. It is not only of interest to the scientific workers, but it is of very great value to the commercial people and those interested in the industrial development in different parts of the world. Schlesinger's aim is to bring about practical organisations to a successful end, and to this end he marches towards his only goal of attaining unity between the employed and the employers, for he is internally convinced of the fact that without such unity, the industries cannot be put on the best foundation and cannot be run successfully. As a practical Scientist, he works to attain some real object and so no one can surpass Schlesinger in this wonderful quality.

Dr. Schlesinger, the famous German Scientist, who is arriving by the Mail boat to-day.

His fellow scientists in the "Verein Deutsche Ingenieur Verein Deutscher Werkzeugmachinenfabriken" or in the "Reichverband der Automobilindustrie" (Association of German engineers association of the German machinetools factries. State Association of the Automobile Industry have received ready help for solving difficult scientific problems. To-day Schlesinger is the leader of all the Scientists working in his line, and so he is famous throughout the world.

His short stay in India should be fully utilised by all who are anxious for making India an industrial land and thereby putting her in the rank of the progressive countries of the world. Rapid industrial developments in India show a very great need for organisations of new factories and workshops for manufacturing scientific implements etc. The work of the learned Doctor shall no doubt inspire the young scientific brains and those interested in the industrial developments in India.

A WELCOME MOVE IN BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

—:o:—

INDIAN OFFICERS FORM AN ASSOCIATION

Through the efforts of a few Indian officers, an Association of the Indian officers of the Bombay Port Trust has been formed, the main object of which is to promote friendly feelings and mutual acquaintance among the different officers of the Administration and to organise various social functions with a view to foster social intercourse between them.

The Association at its inaugural meeting held on 26th August last under the presidency of Mr. J. F. Pereira, adopted the constitution and a set of rules duly approved by the Chairman and the Dy. Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust who have assured it their full sympathy and support. Mr. Pereira while presenting the Constitution and the rules for adoption made it clear that the formation of the Association for Indian officers did not imply any tendency to create any differences between any other class of officers, and he hoped that with the traditional hospitality of Indians, the Association would be instrumental in creating a spirit of friendship and amity between all officers of the Trust.

A fairly good number of officers of the Trust have already joined the Association and its promoters deserve to be congratulated on their bringing into being one of the means which will tend to obliterate the communal differences between different officers and serve as a good example of friendship and harmony between officers of the different communities joined together by the common bond of service.

The management of the Association has been entrusted to Mr. B. S. Turkhad, J. P. at its helm.

DINNER ON 24TH INSTANT.

The Association intends to hold an inaugural dinner on the 24th instant, the principal guests on the occasion will be the Chairman and the Trustees of the Port of Bombay as well as the principal officers of the Trust.

The meeting then unanimuosly elected the following office-bearers:—Mr. B. S. Turkhad, J. P. (President); Mr. P. E. Vazifdar, L.C.E. (Vice-President); Mr. A. N. Moos (Hon. Secretary); Mr. Moses Samuel (Hon. Treasurer); Mr. J. Kail, Mr. F. E. Dubash and Mr. S. H. Mehta (Members of Committee); and Mr. V. D. Jog, Auditor.

KANARA SARASWAT ANNUAL SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, it is proposed to hold the Annual Saraswat Day Sports during the Diwali Holidays. The candidates wishing to take part in the sports are requested to begin their practice quick in time. The detailed programme will be published shortly.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	19.41
To-day's Opening Rate	19.26
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	19.25
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	10.33
To-day's Opening Rate	10.17
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	10.13
Difference	—.20

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London,	Sept.	5.
Silver Ready	24	2 0
Less	0	1 0
Silver Forward	24	3 0
Less	0	1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

Bombay,	Sept.	5
1st Settlement	55	2 0
2nd Settlement	55	1 0

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"SATYA MITRA" PATETI NUMBER

—:o:—

"Satya Mitra", a Gujerati-English weekly, published in "Satya Mitra" Press, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. Priced at annas eight.

The "Satya Mitra", the well-known Gujerati-English weekly of Bombay, has issued its annual Pateti Number of 142 pages which is copiously illustrated. Its very frontispiece is a feature of this number which its rivals may well envy. The selection of articles, Gujerati and English, is good, and they cover a wide range of subjects. In the New Year Greetings, the editor while recapitulating the past incidents and the activities of the community offers some practical suggestions. Among the contributors are Dr. J. J. Mody, Mrs. Bapsy A. Sabavala, Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo E. Mistry, Messrs. N. D. Khandalawala, M. M. Banaji, S. M. Desai, B. S. Banaji, P. B. Desai, Dr. S. A. Banker, D. J. Irani, R. K. Dadachanji. Mr. S. E. Dalal, the editor and proprietor has spared no pains to make the number very interesting.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1929.

The Ruinous Ratio

—:o:—

If the Finance Member of the Government of India is at all deluding himself with the thought that Indians are by now reconciled to the 18d. ratio, which he comfortably regards as a settled fact, he is sadly mistaken and his disillusionment will not be long in coming. Ignorant agriculturists are indeed silently suffering from the ruinous effects of the ratio without being able to trace them to their true cause but intelligent businessmen have neither forgotten nor forgiven the ruinous ratio. Ever since its imposition a number of meetings and conferences of Indian Chambers of Commerce have denounced it and demonstrated its evil effects, though the agitation against it has not been so far as intensive as it needs to be. A few months ago the Punjab started a League consisting of Europeans as well as Indians to carry on organised agitation in the province. Businessmen in Sind followed soon with their own agitation though they did not start a separate league for the purpose. We now find that the Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay has submitted to the Viceroy a strong representation in the name of the citizens of Bombay, setting forth evils of the 18d. ratio. Again, Mr. J. A. Wadia, a veteran businessman of Bombay and a recognised authority on the subjects of Currency and Exchange, has just given us an exhaustive interview, published elsewhere, on the question of the ratio and other allied points with special bearing on the textile industry. We commend the interview as well as the Brokers' Association's Memorandum to the Viceroy to all those who wish to study seriously the exchange problem in India.

If the average reader should still feel puzzled as to how a slight rise in the exchange value of the rupee from 16 to 18 pence could work so much havoc as is alleged, he has only to imagine what he would feel like if his scanty income were suddenly reduced by 12-1|2 per cent and next to imagine how enormous the total loss would be if the millions of poor producers in the villages were suddenly mulcted of an eighth of their hard-won earnings. When the exchange is forced up from 16d. to 18d., the producer gets for his exports worth a sovereign only Rs. 13 and odd in place Rs. 15 and is thus robbed of an eighth of his earnings. Both the Memorandum in question and Mr. Wadia explain this point most lucidly. As regards the total loss thus inflicted on the agriculturist, Mr. Wadia observes: "He is the foundation of all wealth and if you penalise him to the extent of 12-1|2 per cent, you inflict upon him a loss of hundreds of crores. Our exports of merchandise are valued at 250 crores. The loss on that alone comes to about 30 crores, and that is not his only loss. But all the produce he sells in India, the price of which is influenced by export prices, gives him a loss. Take for instance cotton which is consumed in the country to the extent of twenty lakh bales and so on. The internal trade of a country is eight to ten times as large as its external trade". In short by ruthlessly forcing down export prices and in consequence the internal prices the higher ratio beggars the agriculturists and a number of industrialists who depend on the purchasing power of the agriculturists. If the higher ratio is a burden on the Indian exporter, it acts as a protection of 12-1|2 per cent to the foreign exporter to India. The result is that the exports of India are steadily falling while imports are about as steadily rising. Quoting authoritative figures from the Review of the Trade of India for the three years since 1924-25, the Brokers' Memorandum states: "The exports of India have fallen since 1924-25 by 3 per cent, 22 per cent, and 17-1|2 per cent respectively, while imports have been steadily rising after a slight fall in 1925-26". It is urged by some that the loss to the exporter is fairly balanced by the gain to the consumer of imported articles. The fallacy in this reasoning is well exposed by Mr. Wadia, who points out that "our imports are more or less luxuries to the extent of 90 per cent." It is a national wrong to transfer the legitimate dues of the many ryots to the pockets of a few Indian consumers of luxuries and of foreign exporters.

Regarding the effects of the higher ratio on Indian industries the Brokers' Memorandum states: "The steady and systematic contraction of currency with the inevitable rise in money rates, the artificial fall in prices, and the increase in the imports of foreign manufacturers on account of the virtual bounty of 12-1|2 per cent due to the new ratio have all combined to cripple new industrial enterprise". Even as regards an old industry like the textile industry the Memorandum says: "That industry is being hit the hardest and is threatened with imminent ruin. To indicate the present position of the cotton textile mills in Bombay we may mention that the present valuation of the capital of no less than fifteen mills is considerably lower than the dividends paid by these mills six years ago. This perilous condition of the most considerable Indian industry, next after agriculture, is mainly due to the rise in the exchange value of the rupee; and since there is imminent danger of this industry being absolutely cut out, a return to 16d. rupee has become imperative." Mr. Wadia endorses this view and emphatically maintains that even if Government give protection to the textile industry to the extent of extra 12 per cent, "that will not get over the cotton industry trouble". The ruinous ratio must go and the "settled fact" must be unsettled. We trust the Indian Share and Stock Brokers of Bombay will follow up their Memorandum with ceaseless agitation to get a national wrong redressed.

Abolish The Mandate

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The situation in Palestine is officially reported to be quiet and the British Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Shaw, a retired Colonial Judge, to investigate and report on the causes of the immediate disorders. But no inquiry which does not go to the root of the problem in Palestine will ever be of any real use. The British Mandatory Power cannot whitewash the inconvenient fact that it has failed miserably in keeping the peace between the Arab and the Jew, a difficult task which the Turkish rulers of Palestine managed to accomplish. On the contrary, the impression gains round amongst the Arab, as is indicated in the latest declarations by the Arab Executive Committee, that the proclamation issued by Sir John Chancellor is only another evidence of the attitude of gross partiality on the part of the Mandatory Power towards the Jews. If the Commission of Inquiry is to begin its work in an atmosphere of friendly response to its labours, the essential prerequisite is the recall of so tactless an official as Sir John Chancellor. Nor will irresponsible speeches of British ex-Cabinet Ministers like Mr. Winston Churchill make the Commission's task any easier. Mr. Churchill's effusions at Vancouver, duly wired over to Jerusalem, will furnish additional fuel for Arab resentment. To him the disorders in Palestine are only a "bloody foretaste" of what would happen to Egypt and India if British control were withdrawn from these lands. The description by the British Imperialist of the Arab population as a savage horde, as a set of barbarous people out to destroy defenceless Jews, is sure to fan the flame of Arab distrust of British intentions further. Maulana Mahomed Ali in his exhaustive statement refers to the causes which engendered that distrust, causes which still operate to-day. The Arab apprehensions that gradually the Jews are establishing with the help of the British power a political and economic ascendency over them are well-founded. If the Arab, the Jew and the Christian are to live in Palestine peacefully and amicably for the promotion of common good, the only way to secure this much to be desired ideal is for the League of Nations to abolish the Mandate conferred upon Britain and to insist upon the introduction into Palestine of genuine responsible Government, in which every community inhabiting the land has its fair share.

"Chronicle" Trade And Engineering Supplement

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With to-day's issue, we embark upon a new venture, the Trade and Engineering Supplement, which will be devoted exclusively to the promotion of Indian commerce and industries. It has been often observed that, whereas in Calcutta there are a number of periodicals doing this service to the public, in Bombay our literature on trade matters is so scanty that we have to depend on the enterprise of the journalists of the eastern metropolis. With almost the whole of the cotton industry situated within the confines of Western India, the large hydro-electric projects, and the cement and steel industries controlled from Bombay, a need has been long felt for a weekly supplement of the type we are offering from to-day to our readers. It need hardly be emphasized that the salvation of Indian industry depends primarily on the co-operation of all communities engaged in the various trades and manufacturers without any one dominating over the others. To help secure protection for efficiently conducted industries will be one of our main aims, but we will not encourage discrimination or favouritism of any type. It will be our earnest endeavour to widen the scope of the supplement so as to cover eventually all the trades and industries of Western India, devoting special attention to the Labour problems and business organisation—two salient factors in the proper solution of which lies, to a great extent, the successful working of Indian industries.

The Menace In East Africa

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The East African Indian Delegation were given a close and sympathetic hearing by a crowded audience at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday at a meeting to welcome them to India. Mr. Pandya and his colleagues will, we are sure, feel encouraged in their arduous task of securing equitable treatment for Indians in East Africa in the political as well as the economic sphere, when they notice that the menace to the Indian position there is a matter of anxious concern for their countrymen here. The Delegation's visit to this country will bring home to us with poignant reality the systematic assault upon the political and economic status of Indians in East Africa by the white settlers. We hope the Government of India will endorse the claims of the Delegation for justice at the hands of the British Government with as much insistence as do the people of India.

THE RUINOUS RATIO

—:o:—

MR. JAMSHEDJI ARDASEER WADIA INTERVIEWED

We publish below an interview which our representative had with Mr. Jamshedji Ardaseer Wadia, the well-known currency expert, who attributes the present plight of Indian industry, specially the textile industry, to the 18d. ratio which also inflicts a loss of hundreds of crores on the Indian agriculturists:—

Q.—What are the ailments in the Textile Industry of India?

A.—The chief of them is the raising of the exchange ratio from 16d. to 18d., with the result that foreign goods have poured into the country in larger quantities. Let me give an illustration. At 16d. to the rupee, if India bought £100 worth of cloth, we paid Rs. 1,500, at 18d. to the rupee, we are paying about Rs. 1350, with the result that imported goods are made cheap, and we must either lower the price of our local goods or keep some looms and spindles idle. Since 1925 Bombay mills are losing money, although we paid in wages about 7.36 crores per annum, and we would have gone on losing money but working, since if you stop your mills entirely, the loss is heavier. But in 1928 and about three weeks before the strike I was told by a mill agent who has got about 11,000 looms under his control, that he could not go on for the simple reason that the stocks of cloth were unsaleable. He further told me that the men were dissatisfied at the stoppage of looms, whilst foreign goods were pouring in owing to favourable exchange. Take the instance of Japan. When our ratio was 16d. to the rupee, her ratio was 24d. to the yen. When we bought of her goods worth 100 yen, we paid her Rs. 150. To-day for 100 yen, we pay about Rs. 125 to 130. So it is natural for her to sell cheap. You may say that she may have to pay more in yen for our cotton which she buys very largely from us. But for all that, the advantage lies with her. We, too, buy our cotton from the producer 12-1/2 per cent. cheaper. We have advantages in stores and machinery, and yet, for all that, where are we? The advantages of a low exchange are enormous, and you see that in the economic condition of France and England. England went back to her old ratio, namely, 4.86 dollars to the pound. Before the War £1 was equal to 25 francs. France has lowered it to 124 francs to the pound. France has no unemployment. The English Embassy in France gave the figure of unemployment at about 800 while the English figure is a million and a quarter.

THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOSS.

Q.—If the Government gave protection to cotton and other industries, would you be satisfied? Would that get over the trouble?

A.—I am afraid it would be impossible for Government to give protection to all industries. If they gave 12 per cent. extra import duty, which I doubt very much, that will not get over the cotton industry trouble. It will help the cotton industry, no doubt; but in what way would it help the agriculturists compared to whose industry, cotton industry is a flea-bite? He is the founda-

(Continued on page 10).

MEERUT TRIAL AND BRITISH LABOUR

—:o:—

TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

(BY MR. SUNDER P. KABADI.)

Meerut British Defence Committee.—I. L. P.'s Attitude towards Meerut.—Sir Mahomed Habibullah in London.—Indian Scouts at the India Office.—The Whitley Commission.—The "Daily Herald".—The Indian Geological Survey.—"Safeguards for India".

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The National Meerut Prisoners' Defence Committee has decided to issue a national appeal to all trade union branches, co-operative guilds, and other working-class organisations throughout the country. These organisations will be urged to associate themselves with the work of the Committee and demonstrate by their backing, financial and moral, the feeling that exists among the British workers for the Indian prisoners now undergoing trial at Meerut. The Committee is also going ahead with the arrangements for a London Conference to be held on Saturday, September 28. The exact venue of the Conference will be announced later on. During the next few days most working-class organisations in the London area will have received an invitation to appoint delegates. A sum of £100 was last week forwarded to India by the National Meerut Prisoners' Defence Committee. The Committee is also issuing a pamphlet entitled "Meerut Trial"—"Facts of the Case", which will be on sale from to-morrow for a nominal price of 1d., proceeds of which will go to the funds.

I. L. P.'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS MEERUT.

According to "Workers' Life", Mr. Maxton, the leader of the I. L. P., has joined the Defence Committee to damp down the agitation and act as a buffer between the Labour Government and those who wish to fight it on the point. The paper states that when it was first proposed that an all-inclusive deputation should be sent to the Secretary of State for India, Messrs. Maxton and Brockway threw cold water on the idea, the latter going so far as to say that as the I. L. P. were about to arrange an independent deputation, they could not participate in any other. The I. L. P. deputation was received by the Secretary of State in a most friendly way and after an amiable discussion, this futile deputation departed with hand-shaking all round. Despite the opposition of the I. L. P. the all-inclusive committee went ahead with its arrangements, and when Mr. Brockway discovered that the Committee was gaining support from a wide circle he decided to bring the I. L. P. in and to agree to be in the deputation also.

The London Industrial Council, at its last meeting, passed a resolution drawing the attention of all trade unionists to the Meerut trial and calling on all sections to urge on the Government the immediate release of the prisoners. Coventry Trades Council sent its quota towards the fund and arranged a big protest demonstration. The Sheffield District Committee of the Workers' Union passed a resolution protesting against the trial without jury. Further resolutions condemning the refusal of the Labour Government to intervene in the Meerut trial or even to allow trial by jury and demanding the quashing of the trial have

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Foundation of World Peace.

Mr. MacDonald's speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations on Tuesday will help considerably in raising Britain's status in international councils. That status showed signs of appreciable diminution during the conduct of foreign policy by the Labour Premier's predecessor in office, Mr. Baldwin, and his colleague at the Foreign Office, Sir Austen Chamberlain, gave repeated indications that they were willing to play second fiddle to France. Mr. MacDonald's vigorous insistence on the need of having recourse to arbitration in international conflicts which he rightly declared was the foundation of world peace and his announcement that the British Government had agreed to sign the Optional Clause of the Hague Statute which binds the signatories to submit to arbitration disputed international questions, coupled with his declaration that agreement between America and Britain had proceeded in regard to naval disarmament so far that out of twenty points only three remained outstanding, shows a welcome and effective re-orientation of British policy.

Offer to Egypt.

As regards the offer to Egypt, Mr. MacDonald chose to employ very felicitous language in describing the political awakening in the land of the Nile. He remarked: "Here is an old world, old in civilization, philosophy, religion and culture . . . . . which has now become awake and is beginning to understand what national self-respect is." It is good to notice that the British Premier concedes that it is a matter of self-respect for Egypt to demand to be mistress in her own house. But that self-respect will continue to feel injury if British troops are removed only beyond Longitude 32 East from their old home in Cairo. The draft treaty with Egypt can bear considerable improvement along lines suggested by the leaders of Egyptian nationalism who are sure to gain a decisive victory in the new parliamentary elections. The MacDonald Government must not lose the golden opportunity of conciliating them by showing a willingness to come to terms with them. This alone can secure an honourable and lasting agreement between Britain and Egypt.

Too Late?

Jatin Das, a hunger-striker in the Lahore Jail, was released unconditionally on Wednesday, a day after he had refused bail point blank, and about the time arrangements were being made for the conveyance of his body if the worst should happen. We fervently hope the Lahore authorities are not quite too late. But was it too much for them to release him unconditionally a day or two earlier when a precious life was at stake, when every hour of delay meant a grave risk, and when all the members of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee had appealed to Government to release him unconditionally? In a country which is one vast prison with any number of C. I. D. men as jailors, it would not have been inconvenient for the Government to keep adequate vigilance on the movements of a stricken man. It remains to be seen whether the Government has adopted the notorious "cat and mouse" policy rather than concede the demand of the hunger-strikers for humane treatment in jail.

A Thought for the Day.

"It is evident that the modern age is riding on a tornado of rapidity, jealously competing with its own part every moment in speed and production. We cannot stop its course, and should not, even if we could. Our only anxiety in regard to it is that we may forget that slow and mature productions of leisure are of immense value to men, for there only can give balance to bloated accumulation."

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

At Rest.

A woman who had given her husband a worrying time during his lifetime, was very much concerned at his death, and had a tombstone erected on which were the words, "At Rest, Until we meet again."

ALL ABOUT TALKIES AND PICTURES

By Sunder Kabadi

(By Air Mail.)

Ten years ago at a small convent school in the heart of Mexico two little girls struck up a friendship. Day after day they used to play together in the school grounds and in the evenings they used to visit one another's homes, and play games in each other's gardens, and oftimes when they were together they confided in each other what they were going to be when they grew up. Then their companionship was broken, the parents of one little girl leaving and taking their daughter with them. That was eight years ago. But only recently during this week a girl sat in an office in the Elstree Studio of the British International Pictures, reading a magazine when a second girl entered. For a minute or two ordinary conversation took place between the occupant of the office and the newcomer, then the girl reading the magazine raised her eyes, and a moment later gave a cry of surprise. The two little school pals had met again. One is Blanche Adele the pretty star of the British International Picture "Mary Was Love" and the other is Mona Goya, the fascinating vamp at present playing in "The Goodwin Sands", which is in production at the Elstree Studios. Thus after a period of ten years these two girls have met thousands of miles away from where they parted, each having pursued her own course of life, and yet each taking the same road and meeting in the same goal.

ELSTREE'S UNUSUAL VISITORS.

Residents of Boreham Wood, the little Village in Hertfordshire in which are situated the huge Elstree Studios of British International Pictures are more or less immune from surprise at the various out-of-the ordinary sights that frequently meet their eyes. To see a company of men dressed in the uniform of soldiers of 100 years ago, women in poke bonnets and crinolines, a state coach or a weird and antiquated looking bus or motor car passing through their streets on the way to the Studios fails to excite even the faintest modicum of surprise, but used as they are to these sights even these hardened folk experienced an element of astonishment when a large and perfectly genuine Lifeboat drawn by a tractor trundled through their main streets the other day. Moreover, hardly had they recovered from this surprise when they had another in seeing two elephants ambling through the village. Needless to say, both the lifeboat and the elephants were on their way to the Studios. The former which had been brought from the Royal National Lifeboat's depot for reserve boats in the South of London is to be used in connection with the all talkie film "The Goodwin Sands" and the latter are for a scene in "Alf's Carpet." Both these films are now in course of production.

MAKING A TALKIE AT SEA.

Captain Norman Walker, who has just started production on the British International Picture's all dialogue film "The Hate Ship" is the first British director to make talkie sequences on the high place on board a yacht and for this purpose British International Pictures have obtained the use of Lieutenant Commander Montagu Graham-White's famous steam Yacht the S.S. 'Ianara.' This yacht which is considered one of the most luxuriously equipped and finest craft of its kind, in British waters, has, during the last week, been one of the outstanding features at Cowes Regatta. Immediately after this social event, the S.S. "Ianara" was docked at Southampton and experts from the Elstree Studios boarded her with the multitudinous gear used for making a "talki' film. With the arrival of Captain Walker and his unit the yacht steamed down the Solent and out to sea, where for several succeeding days tense dramas were enacted on her decks, whilst the cameras recorded the action and the microphones the voices of the artistes.

GLORIA SWANSON DONS NEW WARDROBE.

The most interesting picture wardrobe of Gloira Swanson's career—a career in which gorgeous clothes have played an important part always — has been assembled by the producer-star for the "Trespasser" her new United Artists talking and singing picture, which will be soon released in the West End. In this film, she is called upon to make ten complete costume changes, including exotic evening gowns and wraps, street ensembles afternoon frocks and negligees. These costumes have been chosen from designs which anticipte the mode months in advance. The majority of them have been developed from French designs, all of which including hats, jewellery and all other accessories were specially created for her. And for such costumes she has arranged an individual coiffure. Thus in addition to the interest centering in Miss Swanson's talking and singing debut, feminine fans will find many fashion hints in the new production. The drama itself is of modern life, with Chicago's upper socitl strata providing its setting.

HARRY RICHMAN ENGAGED TO CLARA BOW.

Clara Bow and Harry Richman have officially announced their engagement, and the wedding takes place as soon as they complete their forthcoming all talking pictures. Richman is the New York musical comedy star and nightclub king who recently arrived in Hollywood to star in a film extravanza for the United Artists. He met Clara when the "It" girl visited New York several months ago. They had been corresponding since, and it is rumoured that Clara's presence in Hollywood was one of the big inducements when Richman signed a motion picture contract for the United Artists. "It is true," says Richman. "Miss Bow has done me the honour of consenting o become Mrs Richman and of course, I am the preverbial happiest man in the world. We plan to wed when our current production are finished.

BIG CHURCH WEDDING FOR FILM STARS.

Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, were married last week at the United Artists studio in Hollywood. In a ceremony which was witnessed by more than 400 guests and performed in the beautiful cathedral of Padua, "The world's Sweetheart' took the vows which made her the wife of the screen's most famous personality. The wedding has been expected for some time in the city of Padua. Early in the morning there started a stream of guests, all colourfully arrayed, making their way through the streets to the huge cathedral. The bride was stunning in a long train of woven silver, while from a sparkling headdress of silver flowed a veiled white tulle. Fairbanks, much to the consternation of the guests, was garbed in the rags of a beggar. Suffice it to say, the wedding itself was a par of the story in the action of 'Taming of the Shrew', Shakespear's comedy which is to bring the new happy couple to the screen as co-stars for the first time.

MARY PICKFORD IN DIFFICULTIES.

So many film actors in America are now members of Actors' Equity, the Assocation which has been using every effort to prevent foreign actors working in America that producers who do not recognise Equity are finding great difficulty in casting. The The situation appears to be practically at a standstill, although the weekly mass meeting for purposes of building up morale continue to increase in size. Mary Pickford says she interviewed thirteen people recently for one small part before a non-Equity actor was found who would consent to work. De Mille averred that during the two years he has been president of the Producers' Association, no complaints from Equity had been presented .He also said that producers were willing to arbitrate upon the contract demand by Equity, but they resent the attitude taken by Equity in the present situation. Bushman who has signed a contract with Frank O'Connor for an all-Equity picture, maintains that he is still on the fence and finds conditions in the studios better than at any time heretofore in his twenty years of screen work. Cheers greeted t group of chorus girls at the weekly meeting who had walked off various lots, some because of exhausting working conditions, others at the expiration of contracts. Casting of pictures at Hollywood proceeds slowly, stars being announced but supporting members conspicuous by their absene.

WOMAN'S HILT AT CINEMA DIRECTOR.

Sometime ago, Mr. Alfred Hitchcock a Cinema Director expressed an opinion that he was doubtful of women's ability to direct films', because women are less versatile in observation than men, and scope of observation is fundamental in creating an impression of reality". A woman writer to the "Film Weekly" retorts Mr. Hitchcock by saying that edu.ring the last twenty years some hundreds of British films have been produced and a number of them have drawn down derision on Britain. They were the work of male directors. Undoubtedly, we shall have women directors in spite of Alfred Hitchcock and the masculine monopoly of "angles on life,' men have more of them, says Mr. Hitchcock but I only hope that women directors will let men keep them, whilst the women give us films which depict intelligent British people, There are some."

BRITISH INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

According to Mr. Adrian Brunel the well known British Director the reason why America has never taken an English director and giving him tll the resources of her wonderful studios, made him world-famous but taken several from Germany. some fnom Scandinavia and a few from France and Italy that English men are hamperedl crippled and deterred by their colossal inferiority complex—in fact the yare denitely hypnosed into actual inferiority. They stand numb, senseless and irresolute—like a row of chickesns starring at a chalk line. Mr. Brunel is a tremendous admirer of America and he has a very sincere ayection for Americans. He declares "there is a very great nation indeed but I cannot for the life of me see why that means that we are not a great nation with a great civilization and that we should hand over all we have got to them. I have been an infieriority man myself I confess, but from now on I am just as good as a German a Scandinavian or an American."

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes presided over the Citizens' meeting at the Town Hall, Bombay, called by the Sheriff to concert measures to alleviate the distress of Sind. His Excellency is in the centre with Sir Reginald Spence to his left.

HUNGER-STRIKE RESUMED IN LAHORE JAIL

(Continued from page 1.)

Patiala. He is a stranger to Lahore and might have come only this morning.

Mr. Kiran Das in a statement to the Press says that neither he nor his brother knows Jagdish Chandra. They have never met each other and in no way are they related. He was never authorised on behalf of Mr. Kiran or his brother, to stand surety for Jatin Das or apply for bail.—Free Press.

POLICE DISPERSE STUDENT STRIKERS

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

A huge procession of several thousand students started from the St. Xavier's College this noon and paraded the streets and made demonstrations before the Colleges. The procession swelling as it wended its way will terminate at the Shraddhanand Park where a big meeting will be held this evening.

POLICE DISPERSE STUDENTS.

An unhappy incident happened before the Presidency College this morning when a scuffle ensued between the "loyalist" students and the strikers. Principal Barrow while trying to reason was roughly handled, when the crowd before the College gates began to swell and Mr. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner with a police force appeared and dispersed the crowd soon after.—

STUDENTS DECLARE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

In response to an appeal by the All-Pengal Students Association, the Calcutta Colleges including the Bangabasi, the Ripon, the Vidyasagar, the Sanskrit and the Law colleges observed a sympathetic strike to-day. A students procession starting from the St. Xavier's college will parade the city streets and halt before the above colleges.

The Presidency College strike continues without any change. The Principal and some professors were present at the College gates this morning which were closed later on.

NOT ROUGHLY HANDLED BY STUDENTS

PRINCIPAL BARROW'S DENIAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Interviewed by the Press regarding the Presidency College students' strike, Principal Barrow said that he was accidently hit by brickbats in the 'melee' and was not roughly handled by the picketers.

The Principal further denied having summoned the Police at any stage, but was anxious that willing students should be allowed to pass unmolested.

HOW POLICE CAME TO SPOT.

A Government communique issued this evening declares that Principal Barrow is not responsible for calling out the Police for establishing order in the Eden Hindu Hostel on the night of the disturbances which led to the present strike. The Police received a formal complaint from the Military students' Mess and they hurried to the Eden Hostel, their arrival there accidentally synchronising with that of Principal Barrow who had no previous communication with the Police—Free Press.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE

PERSONNEL OF INDIAN DELEGATION

SIMLA, Sept. 4

The delegation from India to the International Labour Conference which will open at Geneva on 10th October will be composed as follows:—

To represent the Government of India.—Delegates: Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Geoffrey Corbett. The adviser and substitute delegate will be Mr C. W. A. Turner. The advisers are J. E. P. Curry, and Captain Sir Edward Headlam.

To represent Employers—Delegate: Mr. Jadunath Roy of Calcutta. The advisers are Messrs. P. H. Browne, Fakirjee Cowasjee of Karachi and M. A. Master.

To represent the Workers—Delegate: Mr. M. Daud, President, Indian Seamens Union, Calcutta. The advisers are Messrs. Syed Munwar, General Secretary, Indian Seamens Union, Bombay, L. G. Pradhan Vice President Indian Seamens Union, Bombay, Muzzamil Ali, Assistant General Secretary, Indian Seamens Union Calcutta. Mr. C. W. A. Turner will also act as Secretary to the Delegation.—A. P.

FRANCE PREPARED TO SIGN OPTIONAL CLAUSE

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—In his speech in the Assembly, M. Briand said he was sure that disarmament negotiatms would succeed as soon as the Anglo-American naval agreement was concluded. Therefore he was sure that the work of the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament would lead to an Agreement and the Agreement would be reached between the naval Powers.

M. Briand announced that France would sign the optional clause.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT HOOVER CONFERS WITH NAVAL EXPERTS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Washington.—It is significant that Mr. Stimson on the second day in succession following the Conference with President Hoover and the Naval experts again emphasised that much hard work was necessary before the Anglo-American agreement could be reached.

It was learned, however, on the conclusion of President Hoover's conference with the Naval experts and others at White House, that President Hoover was still hopeful that an understanding could be reached, under which it would not be necessary for the United States to construct all 15 cruisers called for in the present naval programme.—Reuter.

GENEVA, Sept.. 5.

Senator Dandurand speaking in the League Assembly announced on behalf of the Canadian Government that the Dominion of Canada would adhere to the optional clause during the present Assembly.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN B. P. C. C. CONSTITUTION

Proposition Postponed "Sine Die"

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST DEFAULTING COMMITTEES

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress House on Thursday evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

There were two resolutions on the Agenda. The first sought to appoint a committee to go into the question of the revision of rules regarding the representation of the seven Ward Committees on the B.P.C.C.

The second resolution sought to change the rule IV (7) of the constitution so that the 75 seats of the B.P.C.C. for representation of the Ward Committees be distributed proportionate to the number of Congress members enrolled upto 31st August, 1929 by seven Ward Committees for the purpose of the forthcoming elections.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved that the meeting be adjourned "sine die". He contended that no fundamental changes in the constitution could be made at such a short notice of the proposed changes to the members. The changes were after all important and they could not be dealt with in such an off hand manner by the members.

Mr. Munshi Mirza Ali seconded the adjournment on the same ground.

Mr. Krishna Iyer said that according to the constitution special meetings could be called after giving certain notice and that condition had been fuifilled in this instance. It was known to everybody that when the All-India Congress Committee met in Bombay in May last it was decided that disciplinary action should be taken against Congress Committees which did not carry out the resolution regarding the enrolment of Congress members. It was also made perfectly clear that failure to enrol the required number of Congress members by such Committees would make them liable to disaffiliation from the Congress.

The charges in the constitution were proposed with a view to give effect to the mandate of the A.I.C.C. in regard to enrolment of Congress members. According to the changes proposed Ward Committees would only be entitled to send representatives on the B.P.C.C. in proportion to the Congress members enrolled by each respective ward. In these circumstances, he characterised Mr. Talpade's move as dilatory and strongly opposed it.

Mr. I S. Patel said that the mandate of the A.I.C.C. was meant to be carried out by each Provincial Congress Committee "in toto".

Mr. B. T. Desai: "Only if they are practicable".

Several members expressed their opinion on the motion.

The adjournment motion was carried by a majority, 18 voting for and 11 against it.

CANBERRA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Bruce informed the House of Representatives that Australia's signature to the optional clause would be with reservation which, at present, it was not desirable to discuss.—Reuter.

"IMPATIENT MASSES"

Mahatma on Gross Misrepresentation

POSSIBILITIES OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

"It is a gross misrepresentation of the true situation to say that the masses are impatient to be led to civil disobedience, but that I am hanging back. I know well enough how to lead to civil disobedience people who are prepared to embark upon it on my terms. I see no such sign on the horizon but I live in faith and I am still hoping that a way out of 'encircling gloom' will be found on 1st January next.

THE BARDOLI EXAMPLE.

"As for Sardar Vallabhbhai he carries my permission in his pocket always but he needs a Bardoli to make good his leadership. How many Bardolis are there ready in the country to-day? It took Bardoli seven years of silent preparation, to prepare for limited satyagraha for the redress of her wrongs. It is a question whether even Bardoli to-day is ready for utter self-immolation to obtain freedom for the whole of India. Both the Sardar and myself entertain the highest hopes about Bardoli but her time is obviously not yet. She is herself in travail."

SARDA BILL IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1.)

use taking the opinions of District Judges and other highly placed persons. The opinions of villagers counted more in this matter. The Government was wrong in supposing that a large majority of the country was behind the measure. It was a fraud on the people (voices: No) to pass legislaion on a social nature without consulting them.

"NOT A GREAT EVIL!"

Moulvi Mohamed Shafi declared that while he believed in social reform, he considered early marriage not as great an evil as certain other evils. The speaker was unable to understand how Muslims were now covered by the Bill, although they were not originally covered. There had been no complaints of child marriage among Mussalmans.

Mr. Sherwani: "There are."

The Rev. Chatterjee strongly opposed Mr. Acharya's dilatory motion, and supported the Bill.

MALAVIYAJI ON ADVANTAGES OF EARLY MARRIAGES.

Pandit Malaviya was applauded on rising. He agreed that circumstances existed in the country owing to which India needed legislation whereby the marriage age should be restricted. He did not desire that the Bill should be dropped. Mr. Acharya's proposal was not that the Bill should be dropped, but that it should be postponed.

Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya declared that no man living was more painfully alive of the evils of early marriage than the speaker. The advantages and the purpose of the system had been overlooked. Early marriage did not mean early consummation. There were psychological reasons in ancient times for marrying away girls at an early age. That system might not have been perfect but it had the advantages of ensuring high purity and sanctity. Matters had grown from bad to worse under foreign rule, not only because of early marriage, but because foreign rule had sapped the Nation's vitality and ignored religion.

If the Government had done its duty to spead education there would have been no need for their discussing such a Bill. He only pleaded for three months more of time. Was it unreasonable to ask this, when it was penal legislation that was proposed and when some Hindus were honestly convinced that post-puberty marriage was against the dictum of the Vedas? It was not right, nor fair, for the Government at this stage to have not only announced its own support to the Bill, but to have asked the members of the Assembly to vote with the Government. The greatest advantage lay in giving time till January, by which time the country would have studied the evidence tendered on the many complicated matters connected with the Bill, and would be able to come to a right decision.

After Sir Abdul Qayum had spoken on the Child Marriage Bill, the President, who had consulted Sir James Crerar regarding the closure of the debate, declared that he could not accept this motion for closure at this stage, as the matter was of grave importance. He was prepared to sit till 10/30 at night if the House was equally prepared.

As a certain section of the House was opposed to further prolonging the sitting, the discussion was postponed till the next non-official day, i.e., September 19.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE WRANGLES

Tug of War Between Chairman and Members

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

"The tug of war between certain members of the Indian Central Committee and its Chairman, Sir Sankaran Nair, which has been more or less evident since the Committee's arrival in London has been renewed with increased intensity in connection with the date of their signing their report, the draft of which is now under preparation", says the London Correspondent of the "Statesman". "I am further informed", continues the correspondent, "that the members of the Committee are making a final effort to reach unanimity: but at least some members complain that this hope will be frustrated if the Chairman persists in his attempts to—as they describe it—'rush' matters".

"At present, the Committee is divided regarding the element of responsibility of the Central Government and the measures of autonomy in the provinces. At all events, it is stated, the cleavage, if any, will not follow communal lines."—Free Press.

WESTERN INDIAN MATCH COMPANY, LTD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "An Investor" which was published in your issue of the 31st ultimo, may I draw the attention of your readers to one other significant circumstance? I have inspected the record relating to the company filed with the Registrar of Companies, and find that according to the Articles of Association of the company, the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is seven shares. This important provision has been left out of the prospectus. In fact, this omission will vitiate the entire allotment if the company really intends to proceed to an allotment. Can any one guess the motives of directors and promoters in making so many flagrant breaches of the law? It is clearly the duty of the Registrar of Companies to institute proceedings, and if he does not, some enterprising member of the public ought to take the matter in hand.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. G.

Bombay, Sept. 5

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The prospectus of this company does not specify the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment, though I understand this is fixed at 7 shares. The action of the Swedish Match Co. in publishing the prospectus will lead to a startling result. Under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, on the expiration of 120 days after the first issue of the prospectus, all application money received by the company will have to be repaid but without interest. It is only if the directors delay returning the application money for 130 days that they become liable to pay interest from the expiration of one hundred and thirtieth day. If any of your readers do not accept this to be the law, I beg to refer them to sec. 101 of the Indian Companies Act. The law may be an ass, but so far as the Western India Match Co. is concerned, it will have the use of several lakhs of rupees without interest for more than four months. It is not often that one can evade the law and also make money out of it.—Yours, etc.,

V. N. V.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

CIVIC HONOUR TO MRS. NAIDU

LUCKNOW MUNICIPALTY'S DECISION

LUCKNOW, Sept. 5.

At a special meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board, a resolution to present a welcome address to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the President-elect of the U. P. Youth Conference, Lucknow, was proposed by Pandit Kirti Parshad Misra and adopted unanimously.

Another resolution proposed the hoisting of the National eag by Mahatma Gandhi on the Municipal Hall on his visit to Lucknow. After a brief debate, the motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 18 to 6.—Free Press.

To Photographers

Paget

Denotes
Perfection in Papers.

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COMMUNALISM AND PARTY FACTIONS

—:o:—

Bombay Govt. Quotes Mahatma And Mahomed Ali

The "descriptive" section of the Bombay Government's memorandum to the Simon Commission contains interesting observations on the present condition of affairs, educational, political, social and communal.

Referring to the effects of communalism and party factions, the Memorandum says:—

During the past three or four years the growth of Brahmin and non-Brahmin strife in the Deccan and Karnatak Districts and of Hindu-Muhammadan tension throughout the Presidency has had a serious effect on the administration of local self-governing bodies in this Presidency. It has caused a loss in efficiency owing to:—

(1) the retirement from office of experienced individuals and their replacement by raw and inexperienced persons;

(2) the tendency to make appointments on communal grounds only, irrespective of the merits of the candidates;

(3) slackness in the collection of municipal taxes owing to the reluctance of the executive officers to enforce coercive processes against the wealthy members of the predominant sect or caste and increasing default in payment of local taxation by municipal councillors themselves;

(4) increase of corruption among the establishment owing to slack supervision and reluctance to dismiss or prosecute defaulters who may be of the same caste or creed as the majority of the councillors;

(5) hostility of the leaders of the same caste—due to personal rivalry;

(6) efforts to secure special consideration for one section of the public only.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

A chapter is devoted to the working of Representative Institutions. Government sum up their remarks as follows:—

(1) there are signs of a growing interest in local self-government among the people;

(2) this interest is apt to be warped by communal consideration;

(3) there are few signs of any development of parties on definite lines in local bodies;

(4) the electorate is capricious and apt to vote from personal and communal considerations rather than on considerations of what is for the public good;

(5) the success or failure of local self-governing bodies in this Presidency is more often than not decided by the presence in the local body of some one individual of outstanding influence.

The Memorandum proceeds: It was unfortunate that the transfer of the subject of local self-government to the control of a Minister should have coincided with a determined attempt on the part of the Non-co-operation party to capture the local bodies. The attempt succeeded to some extent in the case of the municipalities but hardly affected the working of local boards.

"COMMUNAL DISORDERS."

"Communal disorders" are dealt with in a separate chapter. Government state:—Bombay Presidency had generally been free from communal disturbances of any widespread nature and, even after disturbances of a widespread nature arising out of the differences between Hindus and Mahomedans had broken out in other parts of India, this Presidency had set an example of moderation. That was practically the position upto 1924. In Sind, speaking generally, there had always been a great measure of mutual tolerance between the two communities. There are numerous shrine in Sind which are venerated in common and many Mussalman Pirs number Hindus among their followers. Disputes there were in the main of a secular nature and rarely due to religious observances. In Gujerat, where the Mahomedans are in a minority, the relations with the Hindus had been traditionally friendly. In the Southern Division also, where the Mahomedans are in a minority religious antagonism was almost sectional. At first the tension—especially in Gujerat and the major part of the Southern Division—was in no way comparable with the depth and bitterness of feeling against each other which was prevalent in Upper India, and in Bengal. It did not manifest itself so much in more frequent overt acts as by a greater readiness to open or re-start fresh causes of dispute and a hypersensitiveness to see offence. There was also less restraint and temperateness in each section of the Press when discussing inter-communal questions. This method of attacking and ridiculing each other's religious beliefs and practices had eventually increased to such an extent, especially in Sind and a section of the Gujerati Press in Bombay City and Ahmedabad that Government found it necessary in October 1924, to issue a Press Note pointing out that the campaign of wild accusations, of vulgar and even obscene abuse and inflammatory attacks on the morals and religious beliefs of each, as were deliberately published by both factions, were likely to lead to outbreak of bloodshed and murder such as had occurred in other parts of India.

The public were warned that, while the Governor in Council did not wish to interfere in any way with reasone discussion, he would be compelled if the campaign did not cease forthwith to use all the powers vested in him by law to guard the feelings are religious susceptibilities of all sections of the public of the Presidency. An appeal was at the same time made to the responsible members of both communities to do best to end the bitter controversy which might otherwise result in actions which would bring disgrace on the whole presidency. During the year 1924, ten warnings were administered to editors, printers and publishers in respect of scurrilous articles and pamphlets inciting communal hatred' 5 such warnings were administered in 1925, and 12 in 1926. The number of cases in which proceedings were instituted were respectively 0.3 and 1 in 1924, 1925 and 1926.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECHES.

The tension markedly increased in bitterness during the last two or three years and mainfested itself in the outbreak of several riots and affrays. It chiefly centred round the question of the rights of the Hindus to play music in their processions past mosques, and most of the disorders that took place in this presidency arose out of disputes over this question. Each party maintained its own rights. The Mahomedans challenged the rights of the Hindus to take their processions with music past or in some cases in the vicinity of, their mosques; in some cases the objection to music was held for all 24 hours of the day on the plea that the Mahomedans had no fixed hours of prayer. The Hindus, on the other hand, claimed the right to take their processions with music past mosques the right being based by them on long standing usage and custom.

Various causes appear to have contributed to bringing about the state of ill-feeling between the two communities in this presidency. Apart from the ancient and deep-rooted causes of dissension between these two communities, the ill-feeling of recent years in this Presidency may in the main be said to be in a large measure due to the strong appeal to fanaticism, in the cause of what undoubtedly practically developed into pan-Islam with extra-territorial tendencies of the intensive Khilafat campaign of the past few years, on the one hand, and on the other the so-called non-violent non-co-operation campaign, whose object was entirely national, but whose appeal again it was attempted to base on religious grounds, and between them the spirit of indiscipline, disrespect for law and order and contempt of authority engendered among the less enlightened and ignorant masses. Tactless speeches by their leaders, e. g., Mr. Mahomed Ali's at Madras April 2, 1921 on the duty of Moslems in the event of an Afghan invasion, did much early in the movement to arouse Hindu suspicion and alarm, which were not allayed by the speeches made by Mr. Gandhi and Lala Lajpatrai, to cover the indiscretion at the Allahabad District Conference early the following May and later by Mr. Gandhi's articles in his paper "Young India."

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

100 DEATHS & 334 ATTACKS IN LARKANA DIST,

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The situation as reported on September 3 was as follows:—

In the Presidency proper the districts of East and West Khandesh have reported 49 attacks and 23 deaths and 6 attacks and 5 deaths, respectively. Nasik district has reported 2 attacks and 1 death. As regards towns, Jalgaon in East Khandesh district reports 3 attacks and 3 deaths, while Taloda in the West Khandesh has only one death.

In Sind, Larkana district has reported 100 attacks and 34 deaths. The other districts have reported attacks and deaths as shown below:—

Karachi attacks 41 deaths 8.
Hyderabad attacks 33 deaths 14.
Sukkur attacks 21 deaths 6
Nawabshah attacks 8 deaths 5
Jacobabad attacks 3 deaths.

As regards the important towns in Sind, Larkana, Shahdadpur and Hyderabad have reported only two attacks each, while Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri and Jacobabad have reported 2, 3, 1 and 3 attacks and 3, 1, 1 and 2 deaths respectively.

3,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine have been ordered by telegram for the Karachi Municipality. One Medical Officer on Rs 200/- per mensem has been appointed in Jacobabad District for cholera duty.

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LIBEL SUIT AGAINST MODERN REVIEW EDITOR

—:o:—

ONE LAKH CLAIMED AS DAMAGES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

A libel suit claiming one lakh of rupees was filed at the Calcutta High Court to-day on behalf of Prof. Radhakrishnan against the Editor of the "Modern Review" and Prof. Jadunath Sinha of the Meerut college.

The plaint alleges that the second defendant published recently in the "Modern Review" certain articles accusing the plaintiff of having pirated some passages from a thesis, part of which has been published by the first defendant as the Editor who is alleged to have written an editorial full of libellous statements. —Free Press.

CALCUTTA NATIONAL CONVENTION REPORT

—:o:—

SECOND EDITION IN PRINT

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The Under-Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, sends the following for publication:—

The first Edition, published recently, of the Report of the proceedings of the National Convention held in Calcutta in December last is exhausted. The second edition is in the Press and will soon be out. Orders from booksellers are being registered by the All-India Congress Committee office, Allahabad. The office is also supplying to booksellers copies of the pamphlet which is entitled "Dominion Status and Indian States" being a criticism of the Report of the Butler Committee. The pamphlet is priced annas 4 a copy. Orders from individuals are not being registered by the A. I.C.C.—Free Press.

INDIAN AIRMAIL POSTAL SERVICE

—:o:—

ARRANGEMENT FOR LATE CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Post Master General announces that arrangements have been made for the acceptance of late correspondence for the Indian airmail on and from September 7 at Haymarket Post Office until 9/25 on Saturday mornings. Only unregistered articles will be accepted. No special charge beyond the ordinary postage and air fees will at present be made for the new service.—Reuter.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

The situation as reported on September 4 was as follows:—

In the Presidency proper, the Districts of East and West Khandesh have reported 113 attacks and 40 deaths and 33 attacks and 26 deaths respectively. Nasik District has reported 26 attacks and 10 deaths. As regards twons, Chopda reports 1 attack, while Bhusaval has got 1 attack and 1 death. Taloda and Parola have reported 10 and 7 attacks and 1 and 3 deaths respectively.

In Sind Larkhana District has reported 41 attacks and 23 deaths.

In the East and West Khandesh Districts, 2,831 persons have been inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine by Medical Officers i/c Dispensaries and by the six special S. M. S. officers on Cholera duty, during the week ending 31st August.

Three thousand doses of anti-cholera vaccine have been ordered from Kasauli by the Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

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Every owner and every purchaser of a
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The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

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We have produced a new watch the "AFTAB." Its price is only Rs. 10 and for this modest sum you can own a fine 'West End' pocket watch of handsome modern design, fitted with substantial non-magnetic movement, which will keep good time for many years.

Each "AFTAB" watch carries the Name "West End Watch Co." on its dial. Our Name stands for integrity; in other words, its presence means a 'square deal' for the purchaser and it reflects our confidence in the fine all-round quality of the "AFTAB" watch.

Avoid nameless watches offered in the bazars. They are generally worthless and for that reason the makers do not stamp their names on them.

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MEERUT TRIAL & BRITISH LABOUR

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(Continued from page 6)

also been passed by the Liverpool branch of the Royal Liver Assurance Agents' Society, by the Minority Movement Conference in Liverpool and by a public meeting at Birkenhead.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH IN LONDON.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, who is leading the Indian Deputation to the League of Nations this year, arrived in London on Sunday last accompanied by his son and his secretary, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S. The party were received at Victoria by a large number of Indians, among whom were the Maharaja of Burdwan and representatives of the India Office. Sir Mahomed was garlanded by Mrs. Shirin Byramji on behalf of the Indians in London. Interviewed, Sir Mahomed Habibullah said he felt highly honoured at having been selected to lead the Indian deputation to the Assembly of the League. Sir Mahomed was moved at the cordial reception he had received everywhere, particularly from the Indian Colony in London. Sir Mahomed will be in London until the end of the month conferring with his colleagues and the India Office. So far, the delegation had three meetings to discuss the procedure to be adopted at Geneva.

INDIAN SCOUTS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

About sixty Indian Boy Scouts who had been here for the World Jamboree visited the India Office on Wednesday last and were received by Mr. Wedgwood Benn and his colleagues of the India Council. The scouts were shown over the building with its pictures and relics and after tea gathered in the Council room. It was doubtful whether so large a number of Indians have ever collected there to meet the Secretary of State's Council in the flesh. Mr. Benn addressed the scouts, expressing the highest admiration for the scout movement and for its beneficial influence in India. He assured them that they would always find a welcome at the India Office. whenever they came to England. Other members of the Council made speeches of welcome. One of the most interesting points was made by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye who emphasised the value of the scout movement in India in overcoming differences of caste and community. It helped the boys to remember that they were Indians first and foremost. Among those present were Sir Mahomed Habibullah, and the High Commissioner for India.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

The terms of reference of the Whitley Commission issued by the India Office during the week gave an opportunity to the "New Leader" to congratulate the authorities at Whitehall. According to it, the terms of reference "includes almost every conceivable subject in relation to working conditions and even then witnesses are invited to submit evidence on any further inquiry. The conditions of the recruitment of labour, housing, health, education, safety, workmen's compensation, hours, the employment of women and children, wages, efficiency, Trade Unionism and employers' organisations, disputes, legislation, administration, records and statistics—all these points and many more are included. This is, indeed, a comprehensive programme, and might well keep the Commission at work for the whole of the life-time of the present Government and even longer." The paper concludes with a hope that "the Commission will adopt the procedure of making a series of interim reports on some of the most urgent questions within its purview. That seems to be a prime essential if the information gathered is to be adequately and speedily utilised. The task of the Commission is immense. India is as vast in extent as Europe without Russia, and its conditions are extraordinarily diverse..... The standard rates of Indian male workers in Government employment are 1s. for a twelve-hour working day. Hundreds of thousands receive less than that, whilst women workers get 8d. or 6d. a day and children a few pennies. It is not new to find so-called Christians as apologists for industrial exploitation, semi-starvation and slavery, but at this late stage in the progress of civilisation it makes us a little sick. The old gibe about the missionary being the advance agent of capitalism would still seem to contain more than a germ of truth."

THE "DAILY HERALD".

Discussing editorially the terms of reference of the Whitley Commission, the "Daily Herald" opines: "Whatever the future of India may be, whether under Dominion Government or some modified form of self-government—even under complete and absolute independence—the problem of Indian Labour conditions remains. And it may well be that the Commission's conclusions will cut across all political alignments. For Nationalism in India, as in other countries, covers the proverbial multitude of sins. Interference by the State with the free will of capitalist and employer is just as necessary there as it is in other parts of the world. Under these circumstances, we hope that the suggestion that the Commission will be satisfied in waiting until the work is completed before it begins to report will prove correct. Many of the questions within its terms of reference stand urgently in need of action, and on these it would be advisable if interim reports were produced as soon as time and circumstance permit. Among these are such scandals as the frequent fortnight's lag in the payment of wages, which puts the worker at the mercy of the usurer and the employer; non-existence of Truck Acts, and the many other utterly barbarous conditions under which the Indian works. The sooner the Commission reports on these matters the better." The article concludes by showing satisfaction at the association of a woman with the Commission from the particular district under investigation.

INDIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

"The High Commissioner for India will be very lucky", says "Truth", "if he gets applications from geologists of any ability for the two vacant appointments as assistant superintendent in the Indian Geological Survey. The pay is adequate enough, but the security of tenure is practically reduced to nil by the following paragraph in the announcement of the vacancies:

"Candidates finally selected will be required to enter into a formal agreement for the due performance of their duties in India. It must be understood that, altough the agreement is required by law is in form an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, these appointments are made by the Government of India. The persons selected to fill them will be subject in all respects throughout their service to the orders of that Government, against which no appeal will ordinarily lie to the Secretary of State for India in Council. "Truth" opines that "in other words, if a man, after years of service, is capriciously dismissed by the Indian Government, he will have no tribunal to whom he can appeal for redress. To call such a one-sided arrangement an "agreement" is to do violence to the ordinary meaning of words. Not less curious are the conditions of eligibility for these two appointments. It is stated that every candidate must be a British subject and a statutory native of India. This means that only Anglo-Indians (formerly called Eurasians) and Indians are eligible. This is Indianising the services with a vengeance. A more accurate term would be non-Europeanising. the services. Few Englishmen resist the right of Indians to their share of Government appointments, but this can be carried too far. The Indian Geological Survey was once regarded as the finest body of its kind in the world. Its work is of great importance, demanding the best available brains. If it is gradually closed to Englishmen it will inevitably deteriorate, for the possession of a degree from an Indian university is by no means an index to ability. Degrees are conferred in shoals, and more than once it has happened that when the examiners have raised the standard to something approaching that of universities here, with a consequent increase in the number of failures, there has been an outcry. Then the examiners bow to storm, and the next examination sees nearly every candidate successful."

"SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIA."

This is the title of the Tuesday's editorial of the Unionist organ the "Belfast Telegraph" with reference to the recent circular issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon dealing with proposed new Constitution of India. Prominence is given to the statement of the Chamber that "now that the extreme forms of nationalism are likely to have greater rain, constitutional safeguards are urgently needed to protect the economic interests of both countries." A great amount of British capital has been invested in undertakings which have added immensely to the wealth of India and given employment to the vast numbers of her people. thereby raising the general standard of well-being and making the lives of many thousands happier. The extremist Indian politician cares nothing for these things. He would sweep away everything British in India, such as tea plantations, or lines of steamers operating on the coasts, and, in short, every undertaking which has its origin in British money and enterprise. There is no limit to the harm which might be wrought by fanatical apostles of Swaraj if they were once let loose with full powers to do as they like in trying to realise their ideal of a "self-contained" India. Much of the trouble which has arisen in India, Egypt, and elsewhere is due to the absurd and wholly erroneous idea that a Parliament exactly on the same lines as that at Westminster can be transferred 'in toto' to any Eastern land and that it may be trusted, after a little time has been allowed for the gaining of experience to work with complete smoothness and harmony. History does not afford the least foundation for this belief and, on the contrary, there are many examples to prove its incorrectness. The value of the reserve powers retained by the Viceroy in Council has been demonstrated on several occasions lately. The recent action of Mr Patel, in holding up a debate on the Public Safety Bill, shows the danger which exists that the strife of factions will play into the hands of the enemies of public safety and of the rights of property." The paper concludes by stating that "the men who are to be entrusted with the working of the proposed legislative institution in India must be "saved from themselves", or they may well do irreparable harm to their own country as well as to Britain."

RAMAKRISHNAMISSION RELIEF WORK

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APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Swami Sambuddhanand writes from Khar:—

The latest reports of the 25th August last from all the seven Centres of Assam and the four Centres of Burma state that 719 mds and 34 seers of rice and pieces of cloth together with 65 bags of fodder for cattle have been supplied to 9400 helpless people of 207 villages of Assam. Besides the hut building works and the disinfection of tank in many Centres are being carried on with all possible alacrity. While in Akyab (Burma), through our four Centres 310 bags of rice, 137 pieces of cloth have been distributed to 5332 people belonging to 5 villages. Besides, 179 cases of dysentry have been treated during the week through our Charitable Dispensary. There has also been a heavy flood in the District of Midnapur in Bengal, where some fifty villages have been washed away. The standing crops of the fields near about have also been completely destroyed. We have also opened a new Centre for the relief of the afflicted people there.

The attention of the generous public is invited to the various kinds of relief operations conducted by our Mission in Assam, Bengal and Burma and earnestly appeal to them to help us with their mites in this extremity. Contributions however small will be thankfully received and acknowledged by: Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay, of Secretary Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Belurmath, Dt. Howrah.

BANIAS AND WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

A great stir has been created at present by the orthodox section of the Kapole Bania community against the laudable and courageous step on the part of the youth of the community in connection with widow-remarriage. The Kapole Banias are generally speaking well-to-do people, but in respect of education, public life and politics, they are far backward compared with their affluence and business acumen. And, it is due to these shortcomings that the youth of the community will have a hard time in fighting against social reactionaries.

The question of forced widowhood which is the bane of the community requires to be tackled with courage and sympathy. The quoting of Shastraic injuctions and Vedic books in favour of forced widowhood in the present age will no longer be tolerated by the youth who want to rid the society of its weakening tendencies and abuses. The work before the youth is to proclaim to the mass of the community the evils of forced widowhood by publishing leaflets, giving lectures and by the proper organization of the Committee which has been recently established under the guidance of Messrs. Mangaldas V. Desai, and Khushaldas K. Parekh. Let young men and women of the community show their earnestness and sincerity of purpose by boldly coming forward to eradicate this cruel custom.

CRICKET IN SURAT

(From A Correspondent.)

—:o:—

SURAT Sept. 3.

In the second round of the Gujarat Lely Cup matches, played at Surat on last Saturday and Sunday between the R. S. Dalal High School, Broach and the T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat. The latter won the match by 59 runs.

The Sarvajanik High School will now play the third round with Bai Avabai High School Bulsar on 14th instant.

ZAM-BUK Expels SKIN DISEASE!

IN chronic eczema, ringworm, ulcers, and poisoned sores, as well as in pimples, rash, itch, and other disfiguring skin complaints, Zam-Buk is making most remarkable cures.

This highly-refined balm not only soothes and heals surface skin, but it soaks through the pores deep into the tissues where it attacks graver trouble at its roots.

Zam-Buk quickly stops itching and pain; it subdues inflammation and swelling; kills bad germs and rids the tissues of all poison and corruption. Zam-Buk promotes perfect healing with a growth of new healthy skin.

Crude ointments containing mineral drugs and rancid animal fats can never do the same good as Zam-Buk.

DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"I prescribe Zam-Buk as a sure and perfect healer for the majority of common skin troubles. Zam-Buk was completely successful in a case of chronic weeping eczema. Timely dressings of Zam-Buk herbal balm in serious cases of burns have brought rapid healing with firm new skin. I have also had proof that it speedily removes dandruff and other prevalent scalp disease." Dr. Jyotish Chandra Bagchi, L.M.F., Medical Officer, Durgasagar P.O. Purnea, India.

COVERED WITH ECZEMA.

"Our little boy had a terrible attack of eczema which spread rapidly over his body. I tried some stuff which an hospital student gave me, but it failed to cure the dreadful sores. As we were over 100 miles from the nearest doctor I began to feel desperate, but happily friends sent me Zam-Buk to try. I applied the balm liberally and next morning there was a great change for the better. Zam-Buk has made my boy's skin healthy again." Mrs. G. F. Draffin, C.I. Mission, Nanchowting, Hunan, China.

POISONED SKIN.

"As an antiseptic healer and first-aid I find Zam-Buk splendid. It is of the greatest service amongst my work-people, who have malignant ulcers, poisoned wounds, and sores of all kinds. After cleansing the injured or diseased parts I apply Zam-Buk ointment on lint or bandage—changing the dressing regularly." C. B. Brodie, Esq., Kelaniya, Ceylon.

All medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk which is GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FAT *at Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 large family size. Direct from agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Rutafly, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd. Chavel Road, Bombay; Dadha & Co., Bezhwada, Madras; M. C. Shaheen & Co., Karachi, etc.*

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Rs. 5,000 in Cash Prizes
EVERY MONTH

1st prize Rs.	1,000	5 each Rs.	100
2nd "	500	10 "	50
3rd "	400	20 "	25
4th "	300	50 "	10
5th "	200	120 "	5

are offered to popularise our well renowned (Registered) 'Yakuti Rasayan' a wonderful tonic for General Weakness, Debility, Low vitality and loss of strength. A few days use produces fresh blood and strength and increases weight by 10lbs in one month. Sold in pills.

Re. One a phial Rs. 5.- for 6 phials. (Month's cure)

S-M-A	B-M-A-
D-L-I	L-H-R-

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in India, send the solved puzzle (on a separate paper together with money for the required number of Phials (Postage and V. P. P. charges extra from those who will not send money with the puzzle.) Prizes will be distributed amongst the successful competitors. One number will be issued for each phial.

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"SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

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Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Ramaratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.
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Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price Rs. 5/- per bottle. V.P. Extra.
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only
Postage Free.

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THE RUINOUS RATIO

(Continued from page 6.)

tion of all wealth, and if you penalize him to the extent of 12-1/2 per cent., you inflict upon him a loss of hundreds of crores. Our exports of merchandise are valued at 250 crores. The loss on that alone comes to about 30 crores, and that is not his only loss. But all the produce he sells in India the price of which is influenced by export prices, gives him a loss. Take for instance, cotton which is consumed in the country to the extent of 20 lakh bales and so on. The internal trade of a country is 8 to 10 times as large as its external trade.

If the Government was to give up the entire land revenue which comes to about 32 crores, if that was possible, this would not compensate the producer. In fact, to my mind, the entire wealth of the producer is transferred to the consumer by raising the ratio. And, after all, Government may not be able to maintain it. It is now trying to bolster up exchange by withdrawing currency or deflating it. If inflation is bad, deflation is worse. In the long run, maintenance of the ratio will depend upon the export trade of the country, and high exchange checks exports. It is said that if exports suffer to the extent of 12-1/2 per cent., our imports benefit to that extent. But our imports are, more or less, luxuries, to the extent of 90 per cent. When this matter was before the Council, I wrote a letter to the press, asking Sir Basil Blackett, if high exchange will not give a loss to the producer. Sir Basil Blackett acknowledged in the Assembly that it did give him a loss. But his loss was more than made up by a higher price of produce which he obtained in the neutral markets of the world. I wrote another letter to the press, inquiring whether the high price of produce then obtainable, could be guaranteed to the producer, and if it could be guaranteed, was the producer so opulent as to be conveniently deprived of this advantage? I got no answer to this. But the Indian Government knew all along that low exchange helps the producer.

INJURY OF HIGH EXCHANGE.

Let me quote, a despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State in 1886. "Whilst impressing upon the Secretary of State the very serious inconveniences suffered by the financial department of the Government and of the Anglo-Indian Official community owing to the fall in the gold price of the rupee, the Government of India freely admitted that so far from this fall having proved injurious to India, the Indian cultivators appeared to have actually gained." They are also aware of the injurious effect of a high exchange. In a despatch of 1897, they warned the Secretary of State against high exchange. In 1901 Lord George Hamilton who was our Secretary of State, in presenting the budget, made a speech in which he declared that the losses owing to famine inflicted on the country, may be estimated at 5 crore £, and after spending on relief 1-1/2 crore £ out of the revenue and without extra taxation, there was a credit balance of £27,74,623.

WHO BENEFITS?

No country in the world, stricken with famine, could have shown such surprising results. But, in this connection, it is very interesting to quote from the "Times of India" of those days. It said "Lord George Hamilton is too fond of jingling his surpluses in the face of a population who, in their own daily lives, are more conversant with deficits than surpluses. It is not, by any means, such a preposterous thing as he conceives it to be that serious and widespread poverty should synchronise with the seeming prosperity of the State finances. That this can be permanent, no one would pretend, for in the long run, the State itself must share to the full in the distress of its subjects." We are going to experience this once again. The prosperity of the Treasury is disappearing, and the officials and the foreigners are the only beneficiaries of a high exchange.

Q.—What is the best thing, in your opinion for the country to do?

A.—I have often advocated the opening of the mints to silver. For a poor countay like India, silver is an ideal currency. The late S. S. Ralli thought so, also Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B. He was asked by the Fowler Committee that if the exchange went down to 6d., what would he do? and his reply was that he would not interfere.

Clause 34 of the Babington Smith Committee's Report says that fixity of exchange is a convenience, not a necessity and before the Hilton-Young Committee, the Governor of the Bank of England said, "In my view the use of gold as a circulating medium for India would be of little benefit to the people. It does not appear to have any economic justification. Such arguments as I have heard used in its favour would appear to be based on some notion of national prestige of the belief, in my judgment, an ill-founded belief, that the gold standard is in itself a sign of advanced state of civilisation." So you see that under the guise of fixity of exchange, the Indian Government assisted by the English Chambers of Commerce, have inflicted upon us, untold wrongs and hardships, of which people have no conception. I should like to deprive the Indian Government and the English Chambers of doing us harm by re-opening the mints to silver. People talk of a 16d. rupee as a natural ratio. I was asked, by a friend, whether 18d. was not a natural ratio, since it was maintained since 1924. I wrote to the press saying that neither the one or the other was natural, but 1s. 6d. is preferable to 2sh., and 1s. 4d. is less injurious than 1s. 6d. The late Mr. S. A. Ralli was not in favour of closing the mints, but if they insisted on fixing the exchange, he favoured 1sh. to the rupee. It is a delusion to suppose that 1sh. to the rupee or 2 sh. to the rupee, would increase or diminish the burden of home charges. If India has to pay £30 million abroad, we must produce goods which will be valued at that figure in the neutral markets of the world. I, therefore, am in favour of opening the mints to silver; failing that, 12d. to the rupee; failing that also, 16d. to the rupee. It should be remembered that 16d. to the rupee was a perfect failure as it was worked. It destroyed the purchasing power of the rupee internally, although it was maintained externally. When the mints were closed in 1894, the index number of food grain prices stood at 114. In 1904 it stood at 117. Government commenced to coin token rupees in 1901. In 1913 the index number stood at 199; in 1914 and before the War it stood at 222. The excess of token currency destroyed the economic life of the country.

THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

Q.—What is your opinion about the Central Banking Committee?

A.—It will keep the attention of the people engaged. It will take it off from the 18d. ratio. It will keep us amused for a pretty long time.

Q.—But would not a bank, on lines of the Bank of England, develop our commerce and industry?

A.—We have got the Imperial Bank and many large exchange banks. But none of them are now lending money freely to the industries. Banks want absolute security and if you hit at the economic life of the country which you have done by the currency policy, no bank will help you. Look at England herself. She has got a perfect banking system, and yet a million and a quarter are on the dole.

Q.—Will not a change from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. injure importers?

A.—If they remain uncovered, it will injure them. It would have injured them in 1927. They must fix exchange beforehand. You can buy and sell bills months in advance. Moreover, the Government has not guaranteed 1s. 6d. All that they said was that they will use all their resources to maintain it. They undertook to maintain exchange at 2sh. and failed, and they may again fail, even at 1s. 6d., although it is a much lower rate than 2sh. The lower the rate, the greater the possibility of maintaining the rate, since a low rate stimulates exports and checks imports.

DOES THE WAGE-EARNER GAIN?

Q.—If Government goes back to 1s. 4d., how about the wage-earner? He will be getting 16d. to the rupee instead of 18d.

A.—It is a delusion to suppose that an ordinary labourer benefits by high exchange. You see that in the mill industry. No doubt, theoretically, he gets an 18d. rupee, but there is loss of employment. If high exchange penalises industry and agriculture which, in my opinion, it does, the labourer cannot thrive, since the prosperity of the industries is bound to be reflected in his own.

The only people who have benefited are Government officials and those on fixed salaries; also all other foreign commercial concerns—such as banks, shipping insurance and other companies, whose profits which are remitted abroad are automatically increased at the expense of the country. If, however, the wages of the labourer are reduced owing to the high rate of exchange, they will naturally rise once again.

OPEN THE MINTS TO SILVER.

Q.—You want the opening of the mints to silver because you say that India is a poor country and silver is our natural currency, but no country in the world except China, has got now a silver standard.

A.—I believe no country in the world is so poor as India, but, if you want a gold standard you can have it, but if you fix the ratio at 1sh. to the rupee or 2sh. to the rupee, it would make a world of difference to economic India if you fix the one rate or the other. I have already told you that France has gone in for a gold standard and a gold currency, but she fixed the ratio at 124 francs to the pound sterling instead of 25 francs to the pound which was the rate before the War. If a thing is adopted by various countries, it does not mean that what they have done is right. All have gone in for large armies, large navies and conscription, with the result that the whole of Europe fought for four years and more to death. The East witnessed the awful spectacle of Christians slaughtering Christians by the millions, and greater horror awaits us in the perfection of fighting machines in the air. Now, they are all talking of reducing armaments. So you can easily see that what the majority have done or are doing is not always right.

Q.—You are aware that Sir Purshottamdas who fought hard against the 18d. raio seems now to have accepted it as an accomplished fact.

A.—Yes. I know that. He had given no reasons for the change, but Government have not been slow in appreciating his wisdom. They have appointed him Vice-President of the Banking Inquiry Committee.

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"The Twister." "The Mixer." "Flat 2." "The Avenger." "The Man from Morocco." "The Face in the Night." "A King by Night." "The Hand of Power." "Big Foot." "The Missing Million." "Captains of Souls." "Room 13."

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PRISONER'S BID FOR LIBERTY

—:o:—

A FATAL JUMP

How an undertrial prisoner in escaping from the police custody lost his life was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday. It appeared from evidence before Mr. F.W. Pereiara, the Deputy Coroner that Abdulrahman Saad Mohmed (24) was an undertrial prisoner on various criminal charges for kidnapping a minor girl and rape, etc. At the last hearing before the Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court he had requested that he should be allowed to vacate his room and give peaceful possession to the landlord. Accordingly, two constables accompanied Abdulrehman to his room at 4th Kamatipura on Wednesday evening. Abdulrehman after handing over the room to the bill collector of the building requested the police constables to allow him to drink water on a water lap in the "nahani," which they did. Soon after this, he scaled the "nahani's wall" and jumped from the third floor to the sweeper's lane below and in doing so sustained fracture of skull. A police constable who had caught him by a leather strap was also overthrown and would have gone down with Abdulrehman but luckily another constable and the bill collector caught his legs and was saved.

The injured man was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by a fall in order to escape from police custody. The jury were unable to say whether the deceased wished to commit suicide or merely wanted to escape from jail custody.

CHILD FATALY BURNT

—:o:—

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Shimtibai aged eight months residing with her parents at Kumbharwada. The deceased was placed in a cradle on Tuesday last and the mother went to fill water on the tap outside. On her return to the room she found the child lying near a sigree which was close to the cradle. Evidently while trying to sit up she fell in the sigree and got herself burnt. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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Guaranteed Hardness lustre and brightness equal to genuine DiammondsNEVER GROWS DULL.

Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.

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UR GRAN PUJA OFFER. UP TO 8th OCTOBER 1929. 12 Kt. Rolled Gold Plated ANCY & STRONG WRIST WATCH est Swiss make very good timeeper, made specially to our order.

Fitted with high class movement, in new designs GOLD PLATED case. A most beautiful watch to present, kept in Velvet lined box with Art Silk wrist band.

Guaranteed for two years.

iginal Price Rs.12. HALF PRICE Rs.6 Direct importers. Established in 1892)

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Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 8.

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Akxi—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.) Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet four times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT Sarulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.) R1822.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 4.

Silver—Market closed quiet.

To-day's price:—

Spot 24 3/16

Forward 24 1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest day to day loans 4 1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loans 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 4.

T T Berlin on London 20.36 7/8

T T Amsterdam on London 12.10

T T Brussels on London 34.88

T T Madrid on London closed.

T T Milan on London 92.70

T T Berne on London 25.19

T T Paris on London 123.88

T T London on Prague 163.72

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 47/1 1/2 September shipment sellers

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes, 46/3 Sept/Oct shipment sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 48/6 Sept-Oct shipment sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, 49 Sept/Oct shipment nominal and value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 26, C and F Calcutta,

Oct|Dec per cwt 12|2 1|4

Jan|Mar per cwt 12|5 1|4

C and F Bombay:—

Oct|Dec per cwt 12|3 1|2

C and F Karachi:—

Oct|Dec per cwt 12|4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £9-0-0 Dec-Jan shipment sellers

Castorseed Bombay ton £17-12-6 Sept|Oct shipment sellers

Rapeseed Toria ton £19-15-0 Sept/October shipment sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Sept 4.

Linseed Calcutta ton £22-0-0 Sept/Oct shipment sellers

Linseed La Plata c i f ton £20-10-0 Sept|Oct shipment Hull sellers

Linseed, Bom... £21-2-6 Sept| Oct shipment sellers

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 4

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 37 Oct|Dec delivery sellers

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 37|3 Jan|April delivery sellers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept 4.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 10 1|4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept 4.

Demand Bills 484.25

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the Fortnight ended 31st August 1929:—

Liabilities: Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Paid up Rs. 1,6800000; Reserve Fund Rs. 75,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc., Rs' 14,74,93,000; Sundries including Branch Adjusiments Rs. 2,62,40,000; total Rs. 19,80,33,000.

Assets: Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 4,77,37,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 2,73,23,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 86,61,000; Bank Premises Rs. 55,81,000; Sundries including branch Adjustments Rs. 2,45,19,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc., Rs. 8,41,82,000; total Rs. 19,80,33,000.

SHOWERS IN TEXAS.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Messrs. J. H. Spingman and Co. have sent the following cable to Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee:—

The market affected unfavourably owing to showers in Texas.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

MONSOON ACTIVE IN C. P. & MALABAR

POONA, Sept. 5.

Conditions remain unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal. Monsoon is active in Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, west Central India and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, west Central India and Konkan and local in Orissa, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, east Central India, Central Provinces and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Rajputana, Upper Burma, Gujarat and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst three inches; Gwa two; Tavoy one; Cherrapunji three; Bogra two; Calcutta and Mymensingh one and a half; Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar and Narayanganj one; Neemuch four; Amraoti, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi one; Udaipur a half; Mangalore and Mercara three quarters and Mahabaleshwar and Calicut a half.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to increase in Lower Burma and extend in the Deccan.

Earthquake report: Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin about one-thousand seven hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at four hours zero minute on Thursday, 5th September.—A.P

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 5.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the Central Provinces, west Central India and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India and the Konkan, and local in the Central Provinces and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in east Rajputana, Gujarat and southeast Madras. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the central parts of the country, Gujarat, the Konkan, Mysore and the north Madras Coast, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. Temperatures were below normal in Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 5th September 1929:

Station	Rainfall.
Mount Abu	0.63"
Rajkot	0.10"
Neemuch	3.70"
Indore	0.26"
Amraoti	1.04"
Hoshangabad	1.16"
Nagpur	0.08"
Raipur	0.33"
Chanda	0.70"
Ratnagiri	0.28"
Marmagao	0.03"
Karwar	0.13"
Poona	0.01"
Mahabaleshwar	0.46"
Mangalore	0.82"
Calicut	0.44"
Cochin	0.04"
Trivandrum	0.07"
Negapatam	0.23"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

September 5

	Rainfall at—		
	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J Hpt
During 24 hrs. nding 8 a. m.	0·05"	0·10"	0·05"
Total Since 1st June to date	47·89	66·74	53·47
Total for the cor. period '28	75·45	105·53	80.7
Total for the cor. period '27	56·62	72·17	56·35

—:o:—

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5-9-29:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F) at 8 a.m. 29.783 inches (.002 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (2.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.3 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 48.58 inches.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 4 hrs. 0 min. this morning (I.S.T.)

AWAKENING OF EGYPT

Premier on Problem of Paece

SPEECH AT LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Referring to the agreement offered by Britain to Egypt, Premier MacDonald said in the course of his address to the League Assembly that the effect of it would be that Egypt would be in a position to apply dor the membership of the League.

Mr. MacDonald continued:—"If you want peace, you must not only get peace between European nations. Here is an old world, old in civilisation, philosophy, religion and culture, which hitherto has been weak in material powers, that have characterised the Western people. That world has now become awake and is beginning to understand what national self-respect is. It is bringing our own ideas home to us and asking us to grant it the freedom, we have been nourishing for ourselves for so many generations."

THE PALESTINE DISORDERS.

On the subject of Palestine disorders, he repudiated the statement that it was a racial conflict. It was simply an uprising of the forces of disorder and so far as the British Government was concerned, disorder must be suppressed whether it be caused by Moslems or Jews, Christians or non-Christians. No nation with any political responsibilities co-operating with other nations, would ever yield to outbursts of disorder and criminality. He appealed to the leaders of those people to unite to repair what had been done. Their first duty was to get the strife ended and order restored. That practically had been done. The second was to inquire into all the circumstances and take steps to prevent the recurrence of the disorder.

Mr. MacDonald concluded saying that the League must do more to solve the International economic problems. Tariff barriers were unjustified; they produced poverty and low wages.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADJOURNS "SINE DIE"

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 5.

After some sharp differences of opinion at a meeting yesterday the Central Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission adjourned "sine die." The Chairman will probably convene a meeting of the Committee when the report which is at present being drafted by the Secretary is ready. Meanwhile members of the Committee are dispersing. Mr. C. Raja is leaving for India by S. S. "Rajputana-I-Hind" on September 20 on account of his wife's illness.—Reuter.

40,000 JEWS PROTEST AGAINST BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Montreal.—A mass meeting of 40,000 Jews protesting against the events in Palestine have passed a resolution demanding that Britain should restate her intention to carry out the purpose of the Balfour Declaration.—Reuter.

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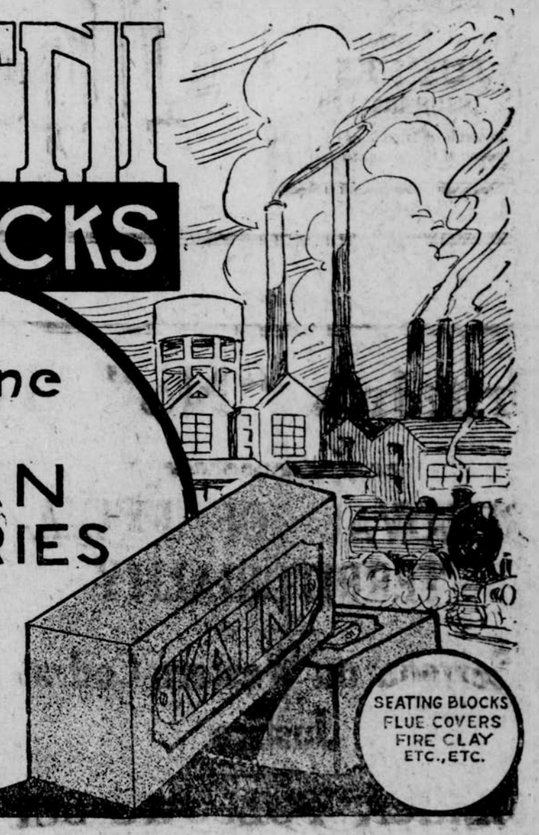

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BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6 1929

Britain's "No" To China's Request

REMOVAL OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY

A Sermon on Western Codes of Justice

AMERICA FOLLOWS SUIT

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The text has been published of the British reply which was handed to the National Government at Nanking on August 12th with regard to the request for the removal of extra-territoriality, compliance with which has been refused until more settled conditions rule.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO CHINA

—:o:—

RUGBY, Sept. 4.

The British Government through the Ministry at Peking has transmitted to the National Government of China reply to the latter's desire for removal of the restrictions imposed on the jurisdictional sovereignty of China by a system of extra-territorality. The British Government say that animated by friendly feelings which they have always entertained towards the Government and people of China, they have given sympathetic consideration to the request of Chinese Governemnt.

THE WESTERN CONCEPTION.

Discussing how the present system of extraterritoriality came into existence the British Government recall that before science improved communications the Chinese people were secluded from the rest of the world and had developed a civilisation and polity peculiar to themselves. The Western conception of international relations as intercourse between equal and independent States was entirely alien to Chinese modes of thought. When the traders of the West first found their way to the coast of China, Government found it difficult to allow them freely to enter their country and mingle with their people nor did they recognise that the nations to which they belonged were equals of China.

The traders therefore were confined to a small section of a single city in one corner of the Empire and while on the one hand they were subjected to many disabilities and to grave humiliations, on the other hand by a species of amorphous and unregulated extraterritoriality which was the natural outcome of these conditions the responsibility of managing their own affairs and maintaining order among themselves was in some measure left to their own initiative. Relations continued for many years upon this insecure and unsatisfactory footing.

OBJECT OF FIRST TREATIES.

The object of the first treaties, continues the British Note, was to secure recognition by China of Great Britain's equality with herself and to define and regulate extra-territorial states o. British subjects. The relations between two countries having been placed upon a footing of equality and mutual respect, Great Britain was content that her nationals should continue to bear those responsibilities and to labour under those disabilities which respect for the sovereignty of China entailed upon them. Conditions did not permit of the general opening of the interior of China and the residence of foreigners consequently continued down to the present day to be restricted to a limited number of cities known as treaty ports. The British Government recognise the defects and inconveniences of the system of consular jurisdiction.

SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP.

In 1902 in article 12 of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and China the British Government stated their readiness to relinquish extra-territorial rights when they were satisfied that state of Chinese laws and arrangement for their administration and other considerations warranted their doing so. They had since watched with appreciation the progress which China had made in assimilation, of western legal principles and observed with deep interest the facts set out and the recommendations made in the report of the Commissioner on Extra-Territoriality in year 1926. More recently in a Declaration published in December 1926 and the proposal which they made to Chinese authorities in January 1927 the British Government have given concrete evidence of their desire to meet in a spirit of friendship and sympathy the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people.

The British Government would, however, observe that the promulgation of the codes embodying Western legal principles represent only one portion of the task to be accomplished before it would be safe to abandon their special arrangements which have hitherto regulated the residence of foreigners in China. In order that these reforms should become a living reality it appears to the British Government to be necessary that the Western legal principles should be understood by and found acceptable to the people at large no less than by their rulers. Moreover the tribunals administering legal principles should be free from interference and dictation at the hands not only of military chiefs but of groups and associations who either set up arbitraryand illegal tribunals of their own or attempt to use legal courts for the furtherance of political objects rather than for administration of equal justice between Chinese and foreigners.—B. O. W.

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AMERICA FOLLOWS BRITISH EXAMPLE

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Washington.—The United States Note to China is similar to Britain's Note. It says that until an independent judiciary is established in China interpreting fairly a known set of laws the United States will be unable to abandon the extra-territorial system.—Reuter.

REPRESSION GOING STRONG

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Need for Congress-Labour Alliance

—:o:—

MR. SUBHAS BOSE INTERVIEWED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of an interview given to a Free Press representative said:—

"India to-day is passing through an era of repression and our province is having its legitimate share of it. The Bengal Government is acting up to its pronouncement made in the last session of the Council to the effect that the repressive policy would remain unchanged till the end of the year. I welcome this repression with all my heart. It will only help to rouse our countrymen from their political torpor and thereby prepare the country for a new advance on the first of January next. What is significant in the present repressive policy of the Government both in Bengal or elsewhere is that the Government has resorted to repression not only for suppressing political activities, but also for checkmating industrial activities of Labour, particularly where such activities are calculated to hurt the interests of foreign capitalists. The Government and foreign capitalists seem to be marching arm in arm towards their common goal, viz., suppression of the movement for freedom both political and economical. In response to these *entente cordiale*, we should establish an alliance, both defensive and offensive between the Indian National Congress and the Labour movement in India."—Free Press.

Keeping Congress Flag Flying

—:o:—

60,000 MEMBERS ENROLLED IN U. P. BY AUG. 31

BENARES, Sept. 5.

According to a report published to-day about 60,000 Congress members have been enrolled in the United Provinces till August 31 which was the last date fixed by the All-India Congress Committee to carry on the programme of enlistment of members. In accordance with the programme over one lakh of members should have been enrolled in the United Provinces by August 31. There are over 46 districts in the Province of which reports of 27 have been received till to-day. Only thirteen districts have completed their quota of members.—A. P.

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as Chairman of the Primary and Secondary Education Committee for two months from the date of his relief.

Khan Bahadur S. D. Contractor, officiating Educational Inspector in Sind, is appointed special temporary assistant Director of Public Instruction vice Mr. Moos.

Mr. A. C. Miller, Inspector of European Schools, is appointed Educational Inspector in Sind, vice Khan Bahadur S. D. Contractor.

Mr. W. Grieve, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, to hold charge of the post of Inspector of European Schools, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Miller.

The following officers have been re-appointed to their respective posts at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital for a further period of five years from the dates mentioned against them:

Dr. F. N. Moos, Honorary Physician—1st June 1929.

Mr. K. P. Mody, Honorary Radiologist—1st June 1929.

Mr. S. N. D. Gore, Honorary Bacteriologist—1st June 1929.

Dr. R. C. Lam, Honorary Chemical Pathologist—1st June 1929.

Mr. E. P. Ghadiali, Honorary Pathologist—8th November, 1929.

Mr. C. M. Master to be assistant Professor of Architecture, School of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, from the date he took charge of his duties.

U. S. S. R. PRESIDENT'S WIRE TO MR. N. M. JOSHI

What Mr. Hutchinson Preached to Youths

BOMBAY ADVOCATE FOR MEERUT CASE

MR. SHINA MOVES ANOTHER BAIL APPLICATION

MEERUT, Sept. 5.

Five prosecution witnesses were examined at the resumed hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case to-day.

A reporter of the "Times of India," Bombay, deposed he reported the speech of Mr. Hutchinson at a meeting of the Dadar Youth League in last April.

The witness deposed to his having attended a meeting near Dadar and said he had reported an address of Mr. Hutchinson to the Youth League. Crown Counsel read the report of the full text of the speech to the court.

DOWN WITH "CLASSES".

Mr. Hutchinson is alleged to have said therein: "A society that cannot provide sufficient food and provisions for the masses of humanity is not a society which we can tolerate, and consequently the working class is out, as in Russia, to establish a society which will give equality to all and it will do away with the "classes" altogether".

Further Mr. Hutchinson is alleged to have said "I do not want you to confuse the working classes of England with the British Labour Party, the Labour Party of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other rascals."

Mr. Hutchinson is also alleged to have said that their party, working for the emancipation of the working classes, was the only revolutionary party in India.

MONEY TO ATTEND "MOSCOW" CONFERENCE.

Mr. Langford James drew attention to two alleged receipts from Mr. Bradley and Mr. Spratt for having received $40 each with instructions to attend the Manchester Conference. Crown Counsel reminded the Court that the prosecution case was that Manchester was used as the cryptic term for Moscow.

M. Windsor, Passport Office, Bombay, stated he received applications for passport from Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. Mirajkar, Mr. Joglekar, Mr. Ghate and Mr. Thengdi.

Mr. D. R. Punadar, Inspector, Foreign Mail Office said he had intercepted a letter written by M. N. Roy to Chukarvertty and Chatterji and Co., Booksellers, Calcutta. In that letter Roy wanted to know whether the addressee would like to publish book on China. Witness sent it to Director, Intelligence Bureau, Simla. Mr. J. J. Wood, Telegraph Office, Karachi, said he received a telegram from President U.S.S.R. to Mr. M. N. Joshi, All-India Trade Union Congress, Jharria, through the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, Deputy Post Master, Bombay, identified the forms and receipts regarding the money orders to Mr. Bradley, Mr. Spratt, Mr. Muzaffer Ahmed. Mr. Ghate from Mr. Bradley, London, Mr. J. P. Arnot, London and Mr. Mac Ziese, Berlin.

The hearing at this stage was adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY ADVOCATE FOR MEERUT

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MR. M. N. TALPADE TO RELIEVE MR. SINHA.

We understand that Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, Bombay is proceeding to Meerut on Saturday night to relieve Mr. Deovki Prasad Sinha, the Senior Defence Counsel in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Mr. Sinha leaves Meerut to attend the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.

BAIL APPLICATION IN SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT.

—:o:—

MEERUT, Sept. 5.

Wild scenes were witnessed this afternoon when Mr. Raghunath Pershad, Sessions Judge, heard arguments on the bail application on behalf of seventeen accused in the Meerut conspiracy case. Soon after 2 p.m. when it was fixed for arguments, the accused entered the court, the majority of them singing Communist songs and repeatedly and loudly shouting their slogans. There was a terrific inrush of visitors to the court room, which resulted in the smashing of a number of windows and some damage to the furniture. Considerable time was taken up in restoring order. Twice the Judge had to threaten the noisy element with expulsion before calm was restored. The room was packed to overflow, hundreds of persons having to stand on the verandahas and in the court compound.

FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY DEMANDED

—:o:—

No Certifying Powers to the Governor

U. P. REFORMS COMMITTEE REPORT

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The report has been published of the U. P. Reforms Committee which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Srivatsava, co-operated with the Simon Commission. It is an unanimous document but Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan appends an "explanatory note." This document is much bigger than the Report. He discusses at great length the position of Muslims in the Province and after remarking that not a single representative Muslim in India at the present time approves of the Nehru Report, pleads for a statutory guarantee to Muslims, who he says, should not be sacrificed on the altar of any theory proposed up by any community.

WHY DRAG IN NEHRU REPORT?

Mr. Srivatsava questions the propriety of Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan writing a note full of points which he says were never discussed in the Committee. He complains of Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan trying to convey the impression through his note that Muslims in the U. P. are a downtrodden and forsaken minority. He further regrets Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan "dragging in" the Nehru Report which he says was not discussed in the Committee. The Chairman finally says that with the exception of a difference of opinion about the retention of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service, Dr. Shafat Ahmed is in complete agreement with the Committee's recommendations.

FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The recommendations of the Committee are based on the supposition that the Indian Constitution will be on the Canadian model. It advocates the abolition of dyarchy which it considers unworkable, and recommends full Provincial autonomy, the Governor retaining substantial powers of interference and control during the transitional stages. The Cabinet will consist of six jointly responsible Ministers selected with due regard to the claims for representation of minorities. The legislatures will be bicameral, and separate representation for Muslims is to continue. The Lower House will consist of 182 members and the Upper House of 50 or sixty, the number of seats reserved for Muslims in both to be in accordance with the Lucknow Pact.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION FOR ZAMINDARS.

Zamindars and Talukdars are given separate representation in both Houses on the ground of their political importance. "Depressed" and "backward" classes are to be represented by the nomination of 15 representatives to the Lower House and five to the Upper. Ministers are to be removable on the vote of not less than an absolute majority, except during the voting on the Budget, when majority decisions shall prevail. Both Houses will have equal powers in all legislation and deadlocks are to be removed by holding joint sessions.

NO CERTIFYING POWERS TO GOVERNOR.

The Governor is to have emergency powers in the spheres of administration, legislation and finance. As there will be a fairly conservative second Chamber with landlords, stake-holders and others, it is expected to serve as a safety value, and therefore the Governor is not to have the power to certify legislation.

Ministers may belong to either House, and a nominated member representing any particular interest or community will also be eligible for Ministership, but he will be responsible to the Lower House. The franchise for the Lower House will be reduced to nearly half the present level, while that for the Upper House will be more or less on the same lines as that for the Council of State.

ABOLISH IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

Regarding the services, the Committee recommend the abolition of the All-India Police Service and does not think that this would tend to lower the standard of the Provincial Service. It would be possible it says to retain the present separation into superior and inferior grades. The Indian Civil Service will be replaced by a section of the Provincial Service grade "A", the present Provincial Service being designated class "B." Special terms will be offered to attract Europeans to class "A." The Committee support this recommendation relating to the Services on the strength of the opinion of Mr. W. B. Barker, while Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan thinks that the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service should be retained for some time to come. The salaries and pensions of members of the All-India Services now in employ will be non-votable in employ will large. A Provincial permanent Services Commission is to Public Service and its decisions be established subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. The Committee is not enamoured of separate electorates which it considers ought to be deprecated, but is not prepared to force Muslims to give up separate representation when they are not prepared to do so. The Committee recommends a provision in the constitution for certain fundamental rights such as are found in the constitution of other countries and urges the inclusion of a definite provision against legislation discrimnating against commercial, industrial and agricultural interests established or to be established by any person, whether British or non-A. P.

will be set up Governor.

ANGLO-INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Desanges, representative of the Anglo-Indian community, expresses opinion that the European element in the Services should not be allowed to fall below 25 per cent. for some time to come. The Committee is sure that this proportion will be maintained for a considerable time. The Committee strongly suggests the separation of the judiciary from the executive and establishment of a

PRESS EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES TO BE PLACED BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

STATEMENT TO BE PLACED BEFORE WHITLEY COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the members of the Press Employees' Association, the Provincial Kanti Bose presiding, Mr. decided to prepare a statement of the grievances of the Press workers in the Government and the private presses for placing before the Whitley Commission, as requested by the Secretary of the Commission.—Free Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., to be Vice-President of the Bombay Executive Council.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., on relief to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins.

Mr. D. Healy, on return from leave to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. A. S. Holland.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Thana vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins.

Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., to be temporary assistant Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay from August 24 for a period of one year.

Mr. S. N. Moos, special temporary assistant Director of Public Instruction, is placed on special duty

WITHDRAWAL OF 'KATCHA KHANDI" CASES

—:o:—

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION THANKS GOVT.

SAYS, "IT NEVER ENCOURAGED GAMBLING"

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shri Mahajan Association Limited was held on Tuesday, Mr. Vasanji Nagshi presiding, when the correspondence passed between the Honourable the Home Member and the Honourable the Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay and Mr. W. T. Halai the Dictator of Shri Mahajan Association Limited was read and considered.

The following letter No: 2630/2. 11-B. Home Department dated 31st August 1929 from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department addressed to Mr. W. T. Halai on the subject of the Kacha Khandi Cases withdrawal of Prosecution was received with acclamations. The Secretary to Government of Bombay Home Department in the said letter states "With reference to your letter No. 913/85 dated the 31st July 1929, addressed to the Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I am directed to state that the proceedings against all the accused persons in what are known as 'Kacha Khandi Cases' have been withdrawn."

The meeting of Shri Mahajan Association then unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That on perusal of the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department dated 31st of August 1929 addressed to the Dictator Mr. W. T. Halai, informing him that the proceedings against the accused persons in what are known as Kacha Khandi Cases have been withdrawn, most respectfully thanks His Excellency the Governor, The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sykes, the Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member and the Hon'ble Mr. W. F. Hudson the newly appointed Revenue Member and the other executive Members of the Governor-in-Council for the withdrawal of all the cases and this meeting respectfully takes this opportunity of assuring His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that this Mahajan had never had nor has any intention of gambling or encouraging directly or indirectly or intentionally supporting any gambling whatsoever and that the copies of this Resolution of Shri Mahajan be respectfully forwarded by the Dictator to the Government and the Commissioner of Police."

After congratulating the Dictator and the President and making collections towards the funds for the Cattle Breeding Farm which this Mahajan has inaugurated by taking over the young calves from the Government Military Dairy at Kirkee the Meeting dispersed after according hearty vote of thanks to the Chair.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1929.

Weekly Trade Reviews

MONEY

—:o:—

The repeated contractions of currency and withdrawals of money from the market by means of Treasury Bills have at last effected a strengthening of money rates. The call rate has now firmed up to above 1 1|2 per cent., having been at about 1 per cent. for a long time last month. The withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England continue to cause anxiety that the money rates may have to go up yet and there has been a further decline in the London-New York Cross Rate.

* * * *

The manner in which Government have carried out their operations has given rise to vigorous protests. They did not secure sufficient cash from their recent Loan and were naturally expected to float Treasury Bills. But it was not expected that they would resort to contraction of currency also. This they had to do so as to firm up exchange.

For a long time exchange was weak at nearly the gold export point. Government could not then buy sterling in the market for their Home Remittances and hence they had to effect transfers through currency. This meant selling of sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve and a corresponding transfer from Treasury to Currency in India. Contractions were effected in this manner to the extent of 10 crores. Since 1st April till 23rd August Government bought only £3,10,000 sterling and made £7,500,000 of transfers.

* * * *

But this in itself would not steady exchange. There was a plethora of funds in India, which the Banks wanted to invest for short terms. The money could not be sent to London as Government resources to meet Reverse Bills were limited. Long term loans were not meant for seasonal funds. Also the Banks would not long part with their money as the policy of contraction had made them nervous that there might be monetary stringency in the coming busy season. Treasury Bills were the only form of investment available. At first Government tried 12 months Bills and these were taken up at gradually increasing rates as follows:—

45,00,000 at 4-14-9 per cent. on 31st July 1929; 1,50,00,000 at 5.2 per cent. on 6th August 1929; 1,47,50,000 at 5.24 per cent. on 13th August 1929; 1,00,00,000 at 4-15-9 per cent. on 21-8-29; and lastly 1,61,75,000 at 5-1-10 per cent. on 29th August 1929, altogether a total of Rs. 6 crores 4 1|4 lakhs. Government also tried the issue of 6 months' Bills, selling 1,63,25,000 at 4.99 per cent on 13th August 1929; 2,00,00,000 at 4-15-6 per cent. on 21-8-29; and 57,25,000 at 4-15-10 per cent. on the 3rd Sept. altogether a total of 4 crores 20 1|2 lakhs. It was also found necessary to issue 3 months' Bills and accordingly Rs. 11,25,000 were sold on the 29th August at 3-10-8 per cent and again 92,75,000 on the 3rd September at 3-11-4 per cent. A further 1 1|2 crore is called for next week, both in 6 and 3 months' Bills.

* * * *

Government have thus altogether taken Rs. 12 crores from the money market by Treasury Bills, against only 4 1|2 crores paid as interest and matured Bills on August 1st. As if this were not enough, they have contracted currency against 'ad hoc' securities to the extent of another 4 crores in the course of last month, bringing the total contraction to about 15 crores, in addition to the withdrawals of 12 crores by Treasury Bills.

* * * *

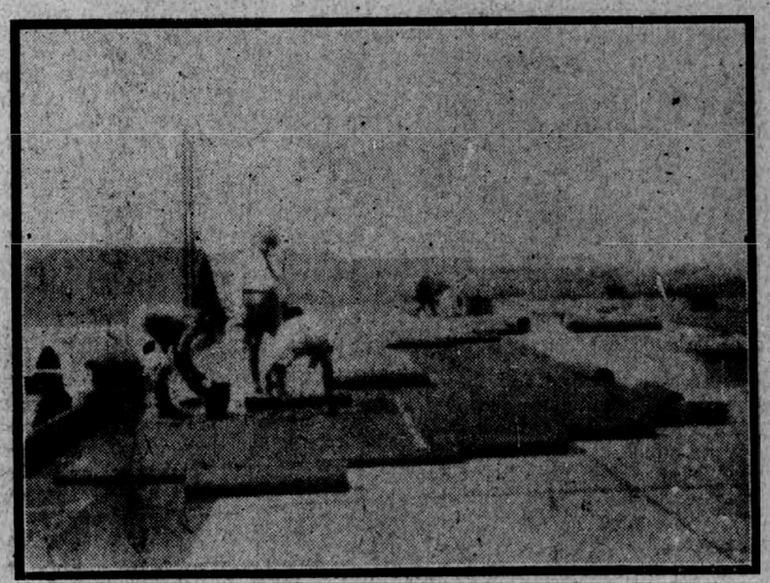
The exchange reacted to these influences and rose to 1-5 25|32 on the

(Continued on page 8.)

CARBOLOID

FABRIC ROOFING.

Permanency



Reliability.

Carboloid in the process of laying on the B. E. S. & T. Co.'s New Steel Framed Building, Colaba.

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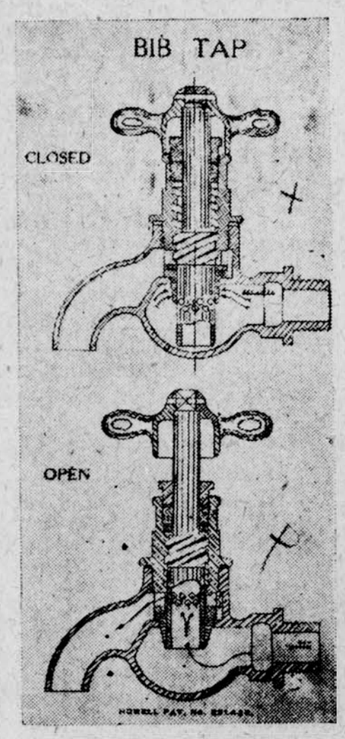
****

WASHERLESS DRIPLESS WATER TAP

The dripping or leaking water tap is one of our most familiar nuisances in Bombay; it not only wastes water but disturbs sleep as well. The washerless dripless water tap recently introduced into India by Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., Fort, Bombay, should therefore prove interesting to many of our readers.



A Tap that cannot leak.

It has been invented by an experienced engineer and is put forward acting on a new and improved system, by the London Valve Co., Ltd. By this, the taps do away with washers and seatings, there being no more need to be continuously inspecting and renewing the washers. A little attention is all that is required.

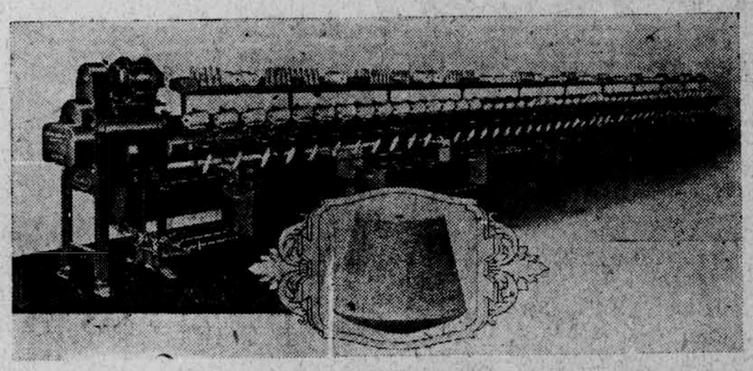
The tap does not depend in any way upon the screw-down load as applied by hand, but upon the water pressure, i.e., the greater the effiort on the part of the water to leak, the greater the seal; and the converse is true likewise.

We understand that various Water Boards in Britain have highly commended these taps; they have also undergone the severe continuous tests applied by the British Water Works Association and the Metropolitan Water Board has been satisfied with the test. We are informed that the water engineers of at least wo of the leading municipalities in India, the Calcutta and Bombay Corporations, have sanctioned their use.

These taps will last a life-time; but if from any cause repair be necessary, a new fixed cone can be easily obtained and the most unskilled householder can fit it himself in a few minutes. He need not await the pleasure of the plumber and pay his bills. Unlike the ordinary tap, which requires a special washer for hot water, these taps are made completely interchangeable for hot and cold water.

UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES

Last month the Universal Winding Company, an organisation well-known all over the textile world, had promoted an exhibition of winding machines at Bradford. The methods of high speed winding on their 60 G.F. machine were closely examined by many visitors, who were mostly manufacturers of worsted. The 60 G.F. Universal Winding Machine has been for long popular in India. With average Indian cotton yarns a speed of 500 yards per minute can be obtained. Through the introduction of ball bearings and properly balanced working parts of accurate measurements this machine functions at double the speed of the ordinary friction driven machine and requires less than half the power needed for the latter types. The manufacturers are represented in India by Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.



The "Universal" 60 G.F. Cone and Tube Winder.

TATANAGAR FOUNDRY CO.

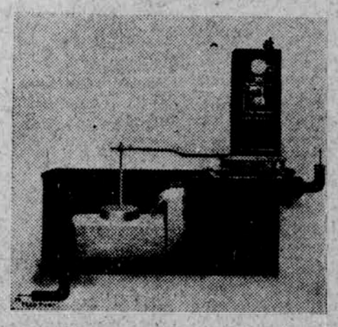
Extensive works for casting steel railway wheels, which till now were mostly imported, have been laid out at the Tatanagar Foundry Company's Works at Jamshedpur. These will consist of a brass foundry, steel foundry, iron foundry, and a machine tool shop. The output of the cast iron foundry, with its three cupoloes and core beds and moulds, will be 2,000 tons per month. The overhead cranes will enable the casting of 40 ton crucibles, till now only 12 ton castings having been possible. In the steel foundry reverberatory and open hearths will be installed, for an output of 2,000 tons per month. Another 1,500 men, in addition to the 2,000 now working, will be employed.

At present cast iron sleepers are made of pig iron to which steel scrap is added to produce light but strong material at a cheap cost. Semi-steel sleepers with 20 per cent. steel are now to be made and they are acceptable to the Railway Board. The output now is 3,000 sleepers a day or 48,000 tons a year. Owing to the lack of Government orders one foundry of 4 cupoloes has had to be closed.

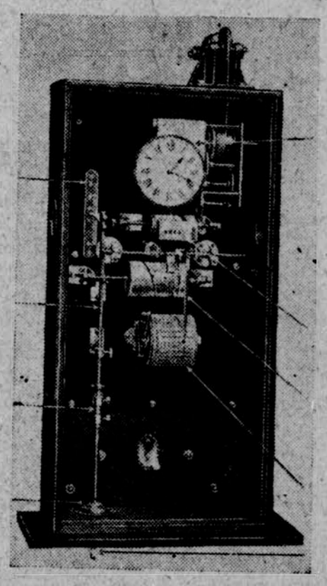
This concern owes its origin and maintenance to the enterprise of Mr. J. Agarwala. The manager is Mr. N. N. Rakshit, M. I M E, formerly of the East Indian Railway. His staff is entirely Indian.

THE LEA RECORDERS

Among the exhibits at the Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus recently organised by the Textile Institute at Manchester were a series of instruments in relation to textile science and technology. The Lea Recorder Co., Ltd., Deansgata, Manchester, showed the chief applications of the Lea Water Recorders, which are used for the measurement of boiler feed water, condensates, chemical liquors, trade wastes, pump discharges, as also for the ganging of water supplies, streams, rivers and sewerage. With the constant cry for economic working these instruments are of great interest to users of steam in India. The makers are represented at Bombay by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., Fort.



Self-contained Boiler Feed Meter, fitted with combined Recording and Counting Instrument.



Lea Recorder of the "compact" Indicating, Recording and Integrating Type.

STREET LIGHTING

Street Lighting is a subject which is receiving careful study and attention in America, and the April issue of the National Electric Light Association's bulletin gives a reprint of a Prize Paper written by Mr. W. T. Blackwell.

Mr. Blackwell deals with the subject of Street Lighting extensively, and gives in his paper facts and statistics obtained from various sources in support of the prosperity and advantages to a community that follow in the wake of improved and adequate Street Lighting.

PURPOSES OF STREET LIGHTING.

It has been suggested in America that the major purposes of Street Lighting are as follows:—

(1) To promote safety and convenience in the streets at night through adequate visibility.

(2) To enhance the community value of the street.

(3) To accomplish the illumination of streets with the greatest practicable promotion of the aesthetic qualities of the street and of the street lighting equipment.

It is further suggested that streets should be classified as follows: Primary business streets, secondary business streets, heavy traffic thoroughfares, medium traffic thoroughfares, light traffic thoroughfare, residence streets, alleys, highways; and that each class of street should be the subject of a special study.

Mr. Blackwell contends that there is a definite civic responsibility to provide adequate Street Lighting, and in this connection he remarks as follows:—

CIVIC ASPECTS OF PROBLEM.

When first settled, the majority of the cities and towns in the country gave very little if any attention to the question of city development or future growth. When the developments did come along and growth was necessary, the municipalities, instead of expanding along some preconceived, well-laid plan, simply spread in the most convenient direction and there are many that just grew up. Most remarkable strides in growth have occurred with very recent times. In taking care of the increase in population, municipal officials have simply made arrangements for the first essentials in comfort—sewers, paved streets, sidewalks, etc.—but have paid relatively little attention to the street lighting.

Now that most municipalities have developed a civic consciousness, there is a stimulus for adequate street lighting. The movement is not a fad, for the question is one of paramount importance in the modern world. It is the result of a long neglected need. The average municipality has spent just enough in street lighting to make the darkness outside the lighted area more confusing. Towns and cities every where are realizing both the tangible and intangible benefits to be derived.

Good street lighting is one of the surest indications of municipal efficiency and it can be acquired and maintained at a moderate expense. The interest on the investment made in good street lighting systems is returned annually in the form of stabilized or increased property values and a decrease in street accidents. Good street lighting creates a favourable impression of the thriftiness and progressiveness of the administration and of the tax-payers. it advances civic pride. improves the sanitary conditions of the streets, is an excellent advertisement and aids in the promotion of other improvements.

Persons passing through a municipality in automobiles receive a favourable or unfavourable impression of the town from the conditiin of the street lighting. Good street lighting attracts industries and buyers. Furthermore, it facilitates the movement of traffic, assists the fire and police departments and discourages street crimes.

B. I. WIRE CABLES.

British Insulated Cables Ld. have issued a booklet called "B. I. Wire Tables," which should prove of the greatest use to engineers. It includes tables for single copper wires, stranded annealed conductors, stranded hard drawn conductors, aluminium conductors, flexible cords and cables. There is also a calculator for finding the voltage drop and cable size in two wire and three phase circuits.

S L M

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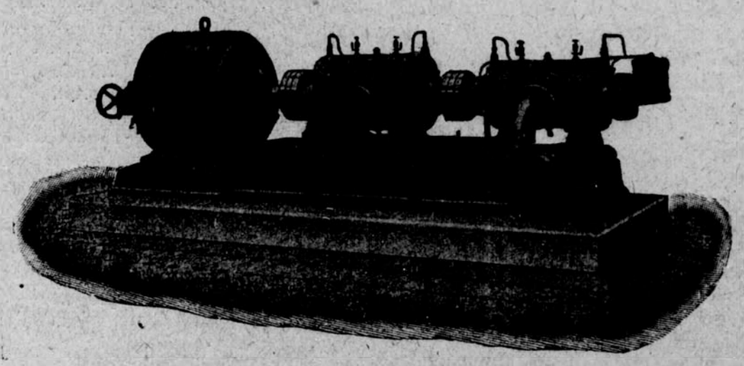

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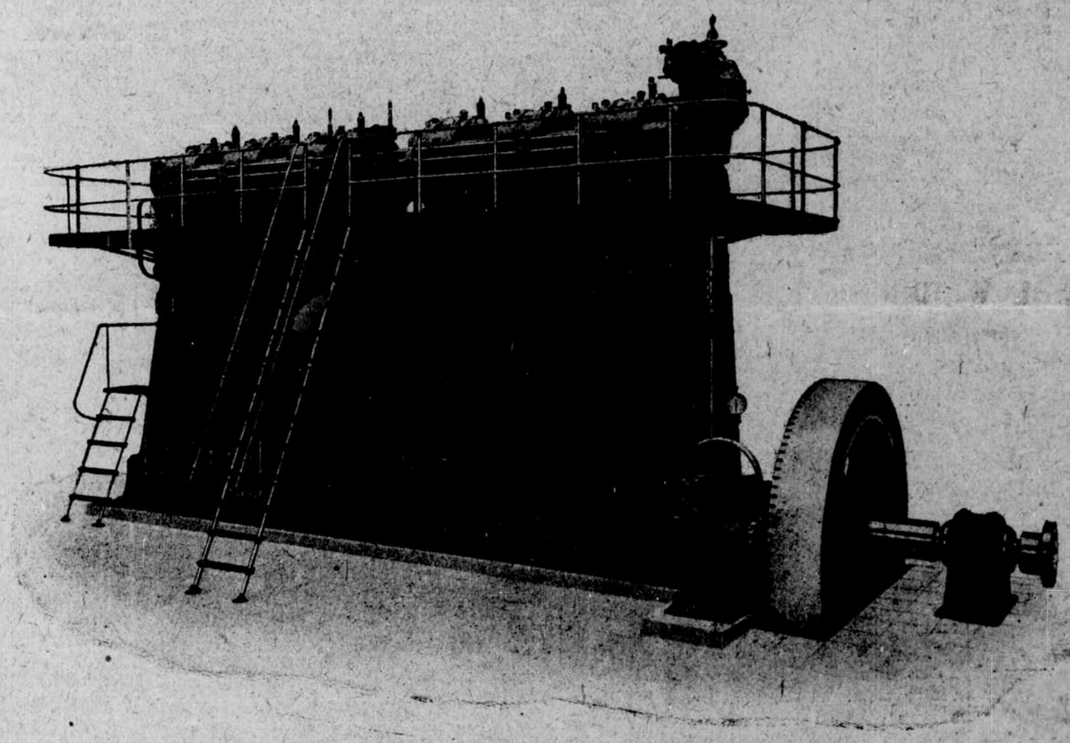

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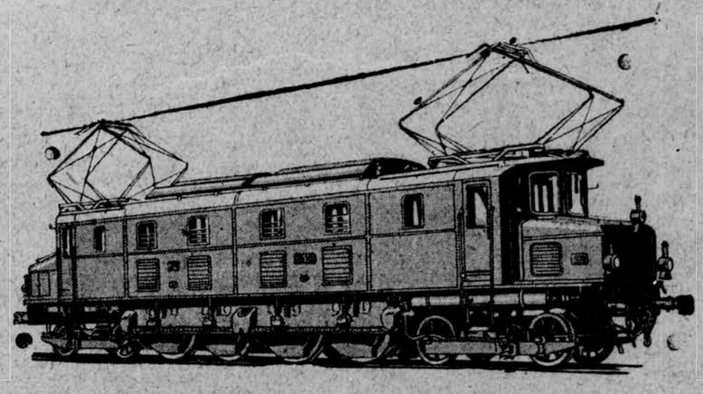

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THE WORKING OF COMPANIES.

REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The report and accounts of this Company for the year ending 28th February 1929, show a profit of Rs. 7,14,000 which with Rs. 26,700 brought forward make up a total of Rs. 7,41,000. From this an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 has absorbed Rs. 1,25,000 and allocations have been made as follows:—Depreciation on machinery, Rs. 1,72,000; depreciation on buildings, Rs. 38,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 50,000; Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 1,00,000; Final Dividend of Rs. 5 per Share, Rs. 1,25,000; Bonus to Staff, Rs. 15,000; Provision for Taxes, Rs. 90,000; leaving a carry over of Rs. 26,200.

The Balance Sheet of the Company shows a paid-up Capital of Rs. 12,44,600; Reserve Fund of Rs. 17,36,000; Equalisation of Dividend Fund, Rs. 1,00,000; Secured Loans, Rs. 10,67,400; Unsecured Loans, Rs. 39,86,200; Unclaimed Dividends, Rs. 67,000; Other Liabilities, Rs. 3,90,200 which latter amount includes, Rs. Rs. 1,81,600 of Provident Fund and Rs. 32,700 due to the Managing Agents. On the assets side the land and buildings are valued at Rs. 10,38,400; Machinery at Rs. 19,67,000 depreciation having been provided for in both cases; loose plant and stores at Rs. 3,43,000; Yarn and Cloth, Rs. 12,98,000 Cotton at Rs. 31,56,800; Advances, Rs. 3,78,000; Investments, Rs. 3,88,000; and Cash, Rs. 2,78,000. The Mill property and Stocks are insured for Rs. 1,03,75,000 and profits and standing charges for Rs. 12,000,000 for 24 months benefit.

In the Profit and Loss Account, Cotton, Stores and Fuel have cost, Rs. 27,52,000, Wages, salaries and Agents' Commission, Rs. 5,90,000; Discount and Trade Charges, Rs. 1,08,000; and Interest, Rs. 2,23,000; Insurance, Taxes and Miscellaneous take Rs. 90,000. They realise Rs. 44,61,000 from Yarn, Cloth and Waste and Rs. 13,000 from Ginning. The transfer fee amounts to Rs. 232.

The Directors of the Company are Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, (Chairman), Ambalal Sarabhai, Albert Raymond, F. B. Thornely, H. P. Mody, D. N. Sirur, while N. Sirur & Co., are the Managing Agents.

SHOLAPUR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1929 show a profit of Rs. 2,01,000, which with Rs. 1,92,500 brought forward makes a total of Rs. 3,93,500. From this amount an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 125 was paid for six months ended 30th September 1928, absorbing Rs. 1,00,000 and the following allocations are made:—Depreciation of Machinery, Rs. 1,00,000; Depreciation of building, Rs. 50,000; Investment Depreciation Reserve, Rs. 50,000 and Final Dividend of Rs. 225 per whole share and Rs. 112 1|2 per half-share, tax-free, leaving a carry-over of Rs. 88,500.

The balance sheet shows a paid-up capital of Rs. 8,00,000; various funds at Rs. 1,31.22,000; Secured Loans, Rs. 26,94,000; Unsecured Loans, Rs. 1,33,80,000; and other Liabilities of Rs. 10,86,000. On the Assets side the Block Account is valued at Rs. 1,77,10,000; Coal and Stores, Rs. 44,000; Cotton at Rs. 22,55,000; and Yarn and Cloth at Rs. 32,02,000 Advances Rs. 11,43,000; Investments Rs. 40,99,000 and Cash at Rs. 3,16,000. The Mill property has been insured for Rs. 2,65,29,000 and the profits for Rs. 28,50,000 for two years.

The Profit and Loss Account shows Cotton at Rs. 47,55,000; Stores and Power, Rs. 15,47,000; Wages and Salaries at Rs. 18,80,000; Interest and Brokerage, Rs. 6,46,000; Agents' Commission and Director's Fee, Rs. 1,71,000; Charges Account, Rs. 1,99,600, Insurance, Rs. 99,000. They receive Rs. 5,90,000 by Yarn; Rs. 55,54,000 by Cloth; Rs. 45,000 by Ginning; and Rs. 15,000 by the Sholapur Electricity Account; the transfer fee amounts to Rs. 120.

The Directors of the Company are: Narottam Morarjee (Chairman), Natansi D. Morarjee, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, T. R. N. Cama, Shantikumar N. Morarjee; while the Managing Agents are Morarjee Goculdas and Co.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

The Report and Accounts of this Company for the year ended 31st May 1929, show a profit of Rs. 89,100 to which is to be added a carry-over of Rs. 13,200. Of the total it is proposed that Rs. 30,000 be set aside for reserves and Rs. 60,000 for a dividend of Rs. 150 per share, Rs. 12,300 being carried forward.

The Balance Sheet of the Company shows Rs. 80,000 as Capital; Rs. 3,53,500 as Reserves and Rs. 32,000 as Liabilities, which include Rs. 5,500 as refund of Capital. On the Assets side, Buildings and Land are worth Rs. 1,70,000; Machinery at Rs. 38,000 after having provided for depreciation in both cases, the depreciation in the case of Machinery being Rs. 69,600 up-to-date. The Investments stand at Rs. 1,92,000 and Cash and Advances at Rs. 1,67,000. The Machinery and Buildings are insured for Rs. 1,57,000 Standing Charges for Rs. 40,000 and Profits for Rs. 60,000; Workman's Compensation is insured for Rs. 22,300.

The Profit and Loss Account shows Wages, Salaries and Commission at Rs. 30,000; Hoops and Hessians at Rs. 35,800; Taxes, Rs. 12,000; Coal and Stores, Rs. 12,900. They realise Rs. 1,76,500 by Pressing charges; Rs. 11,300 by Interest and Rs. 15 by transfer fee.

The Directors of the Company are: Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy Bart. (Chairman), F. R. Wadia, Sir Byramji Jijibhoy, Fromroz H. Vakil, D. R. Wagle, while the Secretaries and Treasurers are: Jagannath Sundarrow and Co.

DHOND BARAMATI RAILWAY COMPANY LD.

At the last general meeting, Dewan Bahadur Godbole presiding, the accounts and report for the year ended 31-3-1929 showed a profit of Rs. 82,810, with the balance of Rs. 2,838 brought over from the previous year. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum had been declared for the half year ended 31-9-1929, and a final dividend at the same rate was declared for the second half year.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD., SATARA.

The total insurance effected by this company for the year 1928 was Rs. 22,32,000, with an annual premium of Rs. 1,17,000; whereas for the previous year the business had been only Rs. 16,88,000. Rs. 3,98,000 has been added to the Life Assurance Fund. The investments now stand at Rs. 18,08,000, which at a premium of Rs. 62,000 over their purchase price. As there is an investment reserve of Rs. 28,000 they have a surplus of Rs. 90,000 on this account. A dividend of 5 per cent as guaranteed by the articles of association, has been declared. It is reported that the directors are considering further expansion of the busniess.

BOMBAY COTTON MFG. CO. LD.

At the last annual meeting of this Company the drector's report stated that for the year ended 31-3-1929 the working of the mills had resulted in a loss of Rs. 66,000, after deducting the balance of 3,000 brought over from the previous year.

The balance sheet shows the capital at Rs. 22,45,000 the funds at 17,56,000, loans at Rs. 5,67,000 and other liabilities at Rs. 2,17,000 There is also a contigent liability of 2,63,000 in respect of the accumulated dividends on the 5 per cent cumulative preferense shares. The assets are Rs. 30,76,000 for the block value, stores worth Rs. 1,14,000 cotton and cloth valued at Rs. 11,53,000 and Rs. 3,78,000 as cash, advances and investments.

The profit and loss account shows, on the expenditure side Rt. 8,35,000 for cotton Rs. 1,35,000 for stores, Rs. 91,000 for bleaching and dyeing, 1,21,000 for coal and electricity, Rs. 4,57,000 for wages and salaries and Rs. 67,000 for miscellaneous of which Rs. 21,000 are for interest and brokerage and Rs. 22,000 for insurance. They have realised Rs. 1,12,000 from yarn Rs. 14,88,000 from cloth Rs. 24,000 from waste and another Rs. 11,000 by sale of certain investments. The property is insured for Rs. 51,99,000 and the profits for Rs. 1,50,000.

The directors are K. D. Shroff, R. K. R. Cama, F. E. Dinshaw, A. B. Dubash, P. Jeevandas and H. F. Commissariat. The managing agents are Hormusjee Sons and Co.

BRITISH INDIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report for the year 1928 shows that in the fire department the net premiums amounted to Rs. 8,62,961 showing an increase of Rs. 16,460 over last year's total. The net losses, paid and including provision for outstandings, amounted to Rs. 5,70,235. The fire funds now stood at Rs. 4,45,184. In the marine department the net premiums amounted to Rs. 8,62,569, showing an increase of Rs. 1,67,463 over last year's total. The net losses, paid on account of 1928 and preceding years, amounted to Rs. 7,89,436. The marine funds now stood at Rs. 4,20,027. In the accident and general department the net claims paid amounted to Rs. 13,23,835, showing an increase of Rs. 5,03,231 over last year's total. The net claims and amounted to Rs. 6,69,929. The accident and general funds now stood at Rs. 6,29,234. After making various adjustments there remained a balance of Rs. 27,073, which the directors recommended should be carried forward to next account. The combined underwriting accounts disclosed an increased premium income of Rs. 6,87,154 over previous year. Whilst the accident account showed a small ratio of profit, the marine and fire accounts had been unfavourable, the net result being an underwriting loss on the year's operations. Under the circumstances the directors could not recommend a dividend. The investments now stood at Rs. 15,03,051. in addition to which there were cash balances in hand amounting to Rs. 44,134.

NEW FLOTATIONS

NORTHERN INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY

Messrs. H. P. Mehta ann Bros., of Lahore, formerly managers for Northern India of the General Insurance Co. of Ajmere, and also representative of several American and Continental companies as, surveyors and the chief agents of one of the most important Fire insurance companies in the world, are soon starting a life insurance company under the title of the Northern India Insurance Co., with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and the head quarters at Lahore. The papers have been completed and the necessary securities deposited. Many prominent businessmen will be on the directorate.

DIVIDENDS

Gokak Mills Ltd.—Ad interim dividend of Rs. 5 per share for the half year ended 30-6-1929.

* * * *

Burn and Co. Ltd.—Final dividend of Rs. 17-8-0 per share for the year ended 30-4-1929.

* * * *

Khandesh Press Co., Ltd.—28th Dividend at 9 per cent., i.e., Rs. 22-8 per share, tax free.

* * * *

Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ltd.—Ad interim dividend for half-year ended 30th June 1929 at 9 per cent. per annum.

* * * *

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Final Dividend of Rs. 5 per share for year ended 28th February 1929.

* * * *

National Bank of India, Ltd., ad-interim dividend at 20 per cent. per annum, tax free, payable 14th September.

DISSOLUTIONS

Porbunder Stone Co. Ltd., The creditors of this company are asked to send in their claims by 12th of September.

Madhaorao Scindia Mills Ltd., The claims against this company are to be sent in by 9th September.

Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation)—Creditors' Meeting called on 9th September to consider compromise of claims.

Alliance Bank of Simla (in liquidation)—General Meeting at Calcutta on 9th September.

MEETINGS

Sind Press Co. Ltd.—10th September.

* * * *

Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ltd. 10th September.

* * * *

Indian Famous Films Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) 18th September.

* * * *

New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.—Transfer books to be closed from the 5th to 10th September.

* * * *

Hingir-Rampur Coal Co., Ltd.—23rd September.

* * * *

New India Assurance Co., Ltd.—27th September.

* * * *

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.—26th September.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bhagwanji Hemchand, Chaggan-lal Dharamsey, and Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat have separated themselves from the firm of Bhaichand Amoluk and Co., the local agents for Scottish Alliance Insurance Co., Union Assurance Society Ltd., (Marine Department) merged in Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.

Sorabji Kharas & Co., Agents for The Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., and Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., have removed their Offices to Shale Building. Bank Street, Fort.

Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, has opened a Karnatak Branch at Dharwar under K. B. Ankaligi, the Local Director.

Motors and Motoring.

****

THE IMPROVED FORDSON TRACTOR

The New Improved Fordson Tractor is about to make its debut in India. Demonstration models are now arriving at several Distributor points from the New Factory at Cork, Ireland. It is expected that this new Tractor will be as revolutionary in its field as the New Ford Car is in the field of automotive transporation.

Quick starting, more power and better cooling are features of the Improved Fordson Tractor which promise to make it more popular than ever as an agricultural and industrial power unit.

An increase in the size of the cylinder bore, a high compression head and improvements along the fuel induction system, have resulted in a 50 per cent. increase in horse-power, using petrol in the new Tractor as compared with Kerosene in the old, raising it to 32 brake power at 1,000 R. P. M. the recommended engine speed.

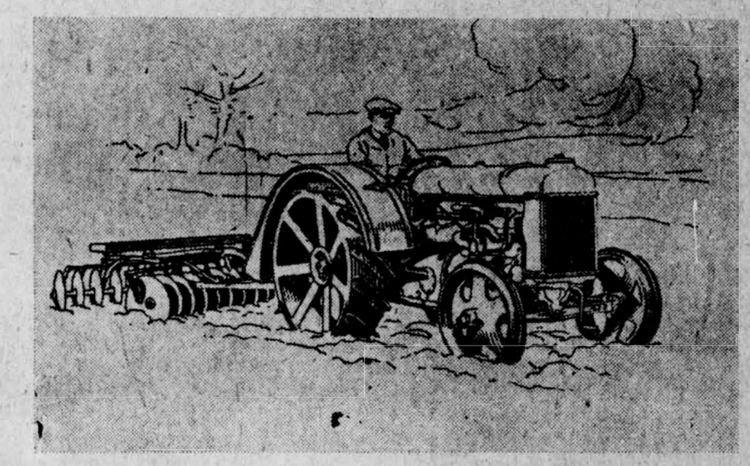
The New Tractor will use either petrol or kerosene. In either case special fuel systems have been designed. Thus in burning petrol there will be no loss of power due to the use of kerosene fuel system. The optional use of a low or high compression head will be continued. Correct mixture of air and fuel at all speeds is provided in the petrol system by a newly developed carburetor; and a new hotspot manifold insures a proper vaporization of the gases before they enter the combustion chamber of the engine. Smoother operation and greater fuel economy have been obtained through these changes.

The cooling system has been improved by the installation of a centrifugal pump. This pump is located inside the connection between the cylinder head and the top of the radiator. It operates on the same shaft with the fan, the shaft being driven by a "V" belt from a pulley on the crankshaft.

Another imrovement has been introduced in the ignition system. The flywheel magneto has been replaced by high tension magneto, mounted at the front of the engine and driven by a spiral gear meshing with the camshaft gear. The magneto is equipped with an impulse coupling to give a hot spart at cranking speed, thus ensuring quick starting of the engine, even in the coldest weather.

The ignition switch has been built into the magneto operating with the spark control lever. When it is in the fully retarded position it automatically closes the ignition sytsem. It may be advanced to any desired position in starting the engine, as the impulse coupling used when cranking automatically retards the spark and thus eliminates any danger of engine kicking back.

The air cleaner has been enlarged to give more satisfactory operation. The water compartment capacity has been increased from a 7 quart to a 17 quart capacity which makes refilling much less frequent.



The Fordson Tractor.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SUNBEAM

The 1929 Sunbeams incorporate ned ideas making them even better than before. The Sunbeam reputation has been built up on a firm foundation of good workmanship allied to skilful ideas and carried out in the very best materials. All this has been rigidly maintained in the 1929 Sunbeams which have been tested for thousands of miles till every smallest item has been proved correct.

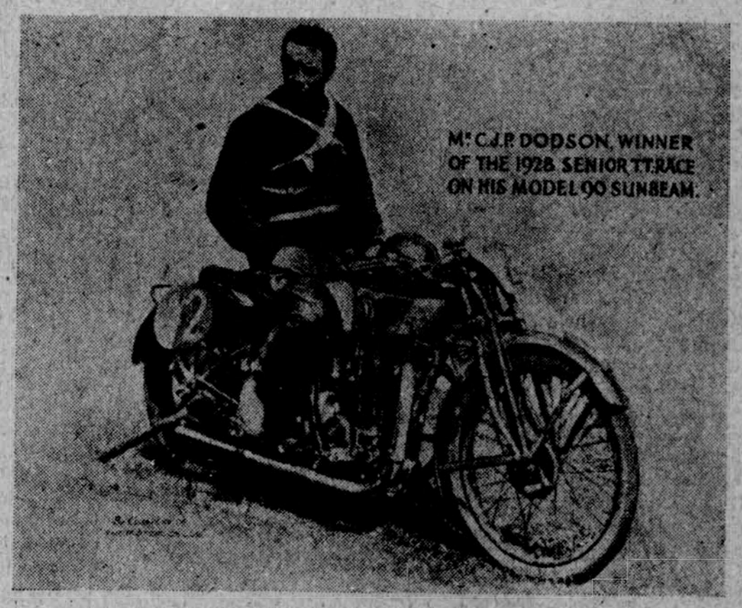
As to the new frame the eye is at once attracted by its beauty, whilst those best qualified to judge will appreciate the skill with which all stresses have been met without a complication of extra tubing. This new frame allows for the fitting of a saddle tank holding 2-1|2 gallons of fuel, enough for the fitting of a travelling and enabling the rider to refill with a whole can while he still has a reserve in the tank.

The Sunbeam side-valve engines for 1929 have totally enclosed valve stems and the O.H.V. engines have enclosed push-rods and rocker gear. This new departure not only ensures that the working parts will give a better performance over a longer life but also reduces mechanical noise.

The 492 c.c. light tourist and long-stroke engines are fitted for 1929 with the Sunbeam dry-sump lubrication system, whilst the road racing Model 80 and Model 90 incorporate all the features which have given Sunbeams such a successful season in 1928 together with the new improvements for 1929.

A leading feature of Sunbeam motor cycles is the patent enclosed oil-bath chain transmission, with a shock absorber on the engine shaft. This completely solves the problem of conveying the engine power to the rear wheel without any excessive loss. The cases are oil-retaining and do not rattle; yet they are easily detached, should the necessity ever arise. The drive is not only kept clean and properly lubricated, but also has the great advantage that it is equally at its best in all weathers and under all conditions of road surface.

Other standard Sunbeam features are detachable rear wheels (interchangeable on Model 7), fully enclosed brakes, shock absorbers in the front fork, the new Sunbeam six-spring clutch, a built-in lubrication system for the engine with the oil tank on the seat tube and the Tecalemit grease-gun system throughout the rest of the machine.



MOTOR CAR COLOUR COMBINATIONS

ARTISTS TURN TO NATURE FOR SUGGESTIONS

Art to-day is playing a major role in industry. One striking example of its importance is noticeable in the motor car field. Manufacturers of fine motor cars seek the advice of well-known artists in an endeavour to produce a product that will be as satisfactory from an artistic viewpoint as it is mechanically precise.

Most people visualize a motor car factory as the last word in mechanical perfection and yet, in addition to the engineering skill that goes into the planning of a car and above the roar and din of the machinery that turns out the finished product, are a group of people who spend their time studying the trend in motor car fashions and developing colour combinations that will please. This is a new phase in the world's third largest industry.

The man who buys a Cadillac, for instance, has a choice of many colour combinations. Where do they get all these colour schemes and how do they decide upon certain combinations? These questions were asked so often that the Fisher Body Company, which makes bodies for all the General Motors lines, answered them recently.

Motor car manufacturers turn to nature for suggestions of colour combinations, just as they do for the raw materials that go into the making of the car. The colour suggestions come from foliage, birds, minerals, skies, ceans, the desert sand, from fauna and flora. For example, the richest of all blues comes from the "morpho monelaus," a South American butterfly. A vivid combination of hues is found in the new mineral, curite, and these are used with striking effect when applied to a smart sport roadster.

* * * *

MOTOR IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

For the year 1927-28 about 8,700 motor units, valued at Rs. 149 lakhs, were imported into India, as against 6,3000 worth Rs. 126 lakhs in the previous year. Of this 86 per cent. were chassis, viz., 7,400 valued at Rs. 122 lakhs, compared with 5,300 worth Rs. 96 lakhs in the previous year. Most of those are imported from America on account of their lower costs.

The assembly of cars recently started by the General Motors (India) Ltd., at their Plant at Sewri will considerably alter the situation during the present period. It is rumoured that Fords also may soon establish their own plant in India.

BRITISH CARS IN INDIA.

In the British Empire last year, India was the largest importer of British cars, having imported 3,220 cars as well as 564 commercial vehicles. New Zealand came next as regards cars only. Australia, however, imported 7,255 car and commercial vehicle chassis.

* * * *

A NEW CAR.

Among the new cars that have made a mark one may mention the Wolseley 21-60 h.p. six cylinder model. It has a specially long wheel base designed to carry a seven seater body of the laundellette or limousine type. The 4 speed gear box allows a high speed with less noise in hilly country.

Leading motor manufacturers are now introducing the 4 speed gear box in which the centre gear is a silent third, whose ratio is very close to top and may be called a double top.

* * *

A DURABLE CAR.

An Arrol-Johnston owner-driver says that his second hand car has done 40,000 miles in the last three years and actually 12,000 for last year. He has spent only less than a pound for repairs; and for the last sixteen months has not touched any plugs or valves. It gives him 32 miles per gallon.

COST OF REPAIRS?

The Standard Motor Car Co., have recently issued a booklet in which exhaustive information is given as regards the probable cost of repairs of motor cars.

* * * *

CROSSLEY WONDER CAR.

The Crossley car which has been specially recently built for the King-Emperor possesses many novel features. It is a six wheeler intended for moors and estate inspection, being able to travel smoothly over broken ground and loose sand. It can go anywhere that wheels can reach. It is rated at 19 h.p. with four forward speeds, and reverse and auxiliary gearing for a further extra low year range for extreme conditions.

SIX WHEELER SUNBEAM.

The Sunbeam Motor Car Company, Limited, have developed a six wheeled bus chassis, for use with a double deck bus body. It is to have a six cylinder engine of 45 h.p., nominal, but capable of 142 h.p. at 2,500 r.p.m. The chassis will be 29 feet long. thus allowing very commodious body work.

CONTRACTS OPEN FOR TENDER

The following is a summary of the more important contracts that are now open for tender. The closing dates are inserted at the end of each para as also the names of authorities to whom tenders should be submitted.

ELECTRIC FANS: For supply of A. C. & D. C. ceiling and table fans under 2 years contract, commencing 1st April 1930. Samples to reach Government House, Calcutta, before 15th September, Chief Controller of Stores, Simla, 3rd December 1929.

ELECTRICAL MATERIALS:—For supply of Electrical materials for the Madras Corporation Municipal Stores, 15th October 1929.

STEEL BENDS:—For supply of steel bends to the Ahmedabad Municipality, Chief Engineer, 20th September 1929.

MISCELLANEOUS:—For supply of miscellaneous stores for the Bombay Port Trust during calendar year 1930. Controller of Stores, 2nd October 1929.

SALE OF PLANT:—For purchase of Power Baling and Bruishing Plant, in Dharwar District. Director of Agriculture, Poona, 1st November 1929.

COAL: First class steam coal, 6,750 tons, from December 1929. Chief Stores Controller, Karachi Port Trust, 27th Septemoer 1929.

SALE: Offers are invited by the G. I. P. Railway for the purchase of obsolete permanent way material.

CONSTRUCTION: Construction of factory sheds at Nasik costing Rs. 1,32,000. Executive Engineer, Nasik, 16th September 1929.

TOOL STEEL:—Supply of Tool Steel and non-ferrous materials for the North Western Railway, Samples to reach Moghulpura by 30th September 1929. Controller of Stores, Lahore, 7th October 1929.

INSULATORS: Supply insulators for the Indian Postal and Telegraph Department, Indian Stores Department, Simla, 24th September 1929.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES:—Supply of stores of European Manufacture for the North Western Railway, Agent, Lahore, 14th October 1929.

COKE & COAL:—Supply of 400 tons best soft coke, 40,000 tons first class steam coal and 10,000 tons second class steam coal for the Bombay Port Trust. 9th October 1929.

SALE:—For purchase of third class sleepers, fit for firewood only. Divisional Engineer, Jubbulpore. 26th September 1929.

TIMBER:—Supply of Hill Cut or Depot Sawn Timber of Deodar or Sal. Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, 16th September 1929.

SALE:—Purchase of Ingots of Copper, Bronze and Lead. Controller of Revenue, Colombo, 30th September 1929.

SALE:—Purchase of Old Scrap Iron, Win Laws and Co., Bombay, 17th September 1929.

CONSTRUCTION:— For Construction of Aeroplane Flight Hangar at Delhi. Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Simla, 14th October 1929.

CONSUMABLE STORES:—The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria, Terminus, Bombay, Invites Tenders, for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1930:

Schedule B.

Part I.—Hardware, Aluminium, Brass, Copper. Enamelled Iron, Lead and Tinware, Cook-room requisites, Crockery, Cutlery and Platedware, Glassware, etc.

Part II.—Cloth, Clothing, Trimmings, for rolling stock, etc. 16th October 1929.

Schedule C.

Brushware and Tools. 16th October 1929.

Schedule D.

Engineers' Plant and Workshop Machinery, Latrine and Sanitary Pans, Wheels for Hand Bar-rows and Wheels and Axles for Trolies, Electrodes and other Accessories for Electric Welding Plant, Weighing Rachines, Fencing, Glass, etc., Roofing Material, Painters' Stores and Varnishes. 23rd October 1929.

Schedule E.

Part I.—Lamps and Lamp Fittings and Mantles for Gas and High Power Lamps.

Part II.—India Rubber, Canvas and Leather Goods. 23rd October 1929.

Schedule F.

Miscellaneous Stores. 23rd October 1929.

Schedule G.

Metals. 2nd October 1929,

Schedule H.

Electrical Material. 9th October 1929.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts have been recently awarded.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

F. K. Mody and Sons for Burma teak timber, 10,000 cubic feet, for the Port Trust Railways—Rs. 52.000.

Alcock Ashdown for Steel Work for sheds.—Rs. 1,60,900.

Motherwell Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., for Steel Troughing,—Rs. 87,400.

Macbeth Bros and Co., Ltd., for Steel Windows.—Rs. 11,700.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

Macbeth Bros. and Co., Ltd., for diving apparatus.

Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., for conversion of Ruston Oil Engine to cold starting.

Perfect Pottery Company, Ltd., Jubbulpore for glazed pipes.

Ford Automobiles India, Ltd., for spare parts for Ford cars.

General Electric Company (India), Ltd., for Osram lamps.

Jessop and Co., Ltd., for Electric Fans.

Siemens (India), Ltd., for Water Meters, Rs. 9,284.

Solem Hardware Mart for Zinc Tiles.—Rs. 12,791.

Bells United Asbestos (India), Ltd., for Everite Big Six Asbestos Cement Sheets.

Critall Manufacturing Co., (India) Ltd., for Steel Windows and Doors.

Vaccum Oil Co., for Lubricating Oils.

Standard Oil Co. of New York, for Kerosene Oil.

Gahagan Paint and Varnish Co., Ltd., for Linseed Oil.

Cooper and Co., for Turpentine.

C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., for Cylinder Oil.

Bengal Potteries, Ltd., for Insulators.

Crossley Bros. Ltd., for Spare Engine Parts.

Indian States and Eastern Agency, Ltd., for Rawl Plugs.

Indian Cable Co., Ltd., for Electric Wire and Cables.

Eastern Light Casting Co., Ltd., for Pipes and Fittings.

Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., for Spare Parts for Steam Lorry.

Richardson and Crudas, Ltd., for Channels and Sanitary Fittings.

Brushware, Ltd., Cawnpore, for Flat Varnish Brushes.

Volkart Bros, Ltd., for Metal Polish.

Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for Brass Hinges.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

Braithwaite and Co., Ltd., for Steel Tanks.

Mysore Iron Works, Ltd., for Tar.

British Thompson Houston Co., Ltd., for Electric Motor.

Smooth-on Iron Cement

The best and most effective Cement for preventing leakage in Pipe-Joints; it remedies Cracks, Holes and Porous places, incastings; Indispensable to Engineers, Workshop People, Iron Foundries.

Supplied in different grades according to the nature of the work and can be used for hot or cold work. Specially suitable for Irons, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Aluminum, either alone or as a filling compound under the patch plate.

It is specially valuable for castings just to fill up the Pores and Holes. It assures tightness of Joints at all temperatures.

For prices and particulars apply to Sole Agents and Representatives in India :—

THOMPSON & GIDLEY Ltd.,

Khatau Building,
Old Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

Example: A person aged 20 insured in 1908 for Rs. 10,000 under 30 years Limited Payments (Table 2) paying an annual premium of Rs. 283-2-0. The Bonus addition to his policy at 30th June 1926 was as follows:—

Sum Assured..		Rs. 10,000.
Add Bonus—		
From 1908–13 at 62/8/-	per 1000.	„ 625
„ 1913–18 at 75/-	„	„ 750
„ 1918–26 at 120/-	„	„ 1,200
	Total	Rs. 12,575

The Bonus additions amount to over half the premimus paid.

Apply :— BOMBAY OFFICE, 70, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Interest on Claims—Benefits on permanent disability.

ENGINEERING NOTES & NEWS

****

W. & T. AVERY LD.

At the last general meeting of this company, well known in India for their weighing machines, Sir John Fortescue Flannery, stated that their alliance with the Soho Automatic Machine Corporation in respect of coin operated machines had resulted in the formation of a new company, the Soho Automatic Machine Co. in which W. and T. Avery Ltd. had a substantial interest. As a consequence of certain collateral trading agreements they had received large orders.

They have made a profit of £117,300 for the year ended 31-3-29 as against only £99,600 the previous year. Debenture interest and preference dividend take up £15000. The ordinary dividend of 15 per cent takes up £81,200 against £72,200 last year. In 1927-28, a dividend of 10 per cent was distributed on the new bonus shares which had been given away at the rate of one new share against two old shares. The reserve allocation has been doubled. This progress of the company has been to a great extent due to the sale of coin operated machines.

PATENTS FOR EXPLOITATION.

(1) Improvements in the mechanism of picking and separating of cotton from foreign materials.

(2) Improvements in grain scalpers or cleaners.

(3) Improvements in or relating to the perfection of wireless valves.

(4) Improvements in and relating to road scarifiers.

JOST ENGINEERING CO. LD.

For the year ended 31-3-1929 the report and accounts show a profit of Rs. 80,800 to which is to be added Rs. 49,200 brought forward from the previous year. The dividend of 10 per cent takes up Rs. 20,000. The bonus of 30 per cent takes away Rs. 60,000, leaving a carry forward of Rs. 44,300.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE.

The Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. are offering their mills for sale as the concern has gone into voluntary liquidation. The property contains a 450 h. p. steam engine and machinery stocks worth about Rs. 6 lakhs. The liquidator is Guddur Lakshmana Rao, Esq. B. A.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS.

America has invested about £2,800,000,000 in the industrial concerns of the whole world. Of this about £500,000,000 is in Europe, of which about a fifth is in plant controlled by Americans. As regards India, about a crore of rupees is said to be invested in the Assembly Plant of the General Motors Corporation at Bombay. Another 37 1/2 lakhs has been just paid to acquire a share in the agency of the Hydro-Electric companies of Bombay.

GERMAN DYES EXPORTS.

The export of German dyes have been 37,000 metric tons in 1929, 47,300 in 1928, and 48,800 in 1927. The exports in 1913 were as high as 110,000. With a domestic consumption of 30,000, this will bring the total production to only 77,000 as against 140,000 before the war. It is evident that the other manufacturing countries of the world have captured the markets.

BELTING MEMO PAD.

Messrs. Ganmon, Dunkeley & Co., Ltd., of Bombay, have recently issued a very useful memo pad on leataining useful information on leather belting, particularly that manufactured by Charles A. Selhieven Co. of New York. There is a blotter and calendar at the back, but the leves are interpersed with a series of pages of belting information so that they, in themselves, will make a booklet on leather belting. They give the critical speeds, weights per area, the strength, capacity, instructions how to order belting, belting centres, and dimensions, and various other data.

KARACHI MACHINERY IMPORTS.

For the year 1928 the imports of machinery into Karachi amounted to Rs. 146 lakhs as against only Rs. 120 lakhs the previous year. This increase is partly due to the removal of duty on machinery and partly the arrival of consignments for Attock Oil Fields. The prime movers have been of British make mostly, both oil engines and electrical, the latter for lighting purposes. One peculiarity has been the increase in numbers, by 47 per cent, whereas the value has been increased by only 7 per cent, a large number of prime movers being taken up for small industries and working of water pumps.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR SALE.

The machinery and tools of the General Iron Foundry Workshops at Rutlam, Central India, are for sale, applications to be made to Seth Balichand Varadbhan, Chandi Chowk, Rutlam.

TRANS ATLANTIC TELEPHONE CABLE.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company are soon to lay, at a cost of £3 million, a transatlantic telephone and telegraph cable to convey both kinds of traffic. Till now telephone cables have been laid under water for only 100 miles and the present attempt to cover nearly 2000 miles will require considerable research, the company having already spent about £4 million on this work. It is said the cable will carry 500 words a minute.

THE WORLD'S CEMENT INSUSTRY.

Of about 350,000 barrels of Cement now produced in the world, the shares of the various leading countries are as follows:—

U. S. A., 173,000; Germany, 42,000; France, 30,000; United Kingdom, 29,000; and 15,000 each for Belgium, Italy and Japan. In India there has been considerable expansion both in consupmtion and production. In 1914 the home production was only 5,000 tons against an import of 162,000. In 1927 the production has gone up to 478,000 tons and the imports fallen to 69,000, while the consumption has increased threefold. The Indian cement companies, in many of which British concerns hold shares, are about ten in number and the total values of the plant and investments aggregate to about Rs. 4 crores. They supply nearly 90 per cent. of the needs of the country. The works are mostly controlled from Bombay, the companies being organised in groups.

VACANCY.

An assistant mechanical engineer is wanted for the Bombay Health Department, application being required by the Public Works Department before 30th September.

KOLHAPUR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

An Agricultural Exhibition is to be held at Kolhapur about the time of the Viceroy's visit in November. It will comprise sections for agricultural machinery, fertilisers, secondary industries, and also a cattle and horse show. The Home Minister, Mr. A. B. Achrekar, M. A. LL. B., is the chairman of the committee, from whom further information can be obtained.

NEW TRAMWAY.

The Morvi Ghontilla Tramway, which has been just opened, is one of the most important links in the network of communications in the Morvi State. It has been built at a cost of about Rs. 1,75,000 and has reduced the journey between the termini, 30 miles apart from 16 hours to only 3 hours.

THE MAYNARD GANGARAM PRIZE.

The time for the award of the Maynard Ganga Ram prize, of the value of Rs. 3,000, has been extended up to 31st December. This prize is awarded every three years for any discovery, invention or a new practical method to improve agricultural production in the Punjab.

ENGINEERS' MEETING.

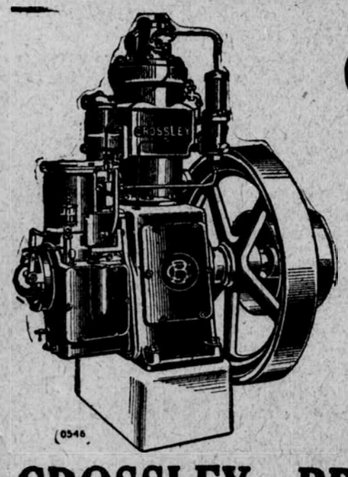
The annual meeting of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Bombay Presidency took place on the 25th and 26th August at Poona, Mr. Laxmanrao Kirloskar presiding.

"HENLEYS TELEGRAPH."

An interesting account of the origin and history of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. and of the strenuous labours and misfortunes of Mr. W. T. Henley are given in the June Number of Henley's Telegraph," which has now entered into its fourth volume. This periodical maintains a high standard as regards its contents. The Bombay office of this firm is at Henley House, Ballard Estate.

The balance sheet of this company for the year ended 31-3-29 shows an improvement over that of the previous year. The profits are

(Continued on next page.)



Oil & Gas Engines

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD.

138, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

USEFUL
DESTRUCTIVE
COMPLETE
GOOD
TESTIMONIALS FLYING ABOUT
SOME PRESS OPINIONS ON THE HANDBOOK & DIRECTORY OF THE CONCRETE INDUSTRY IN INDIA.
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"The arrangement is such as to ensure maximum utility and quickness of reference."—Indian Daily Mail.
"Information which is not easily obtainable from other sources."—Indian Engineering.
THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA,
P. O. Box 138, BOMBAY.
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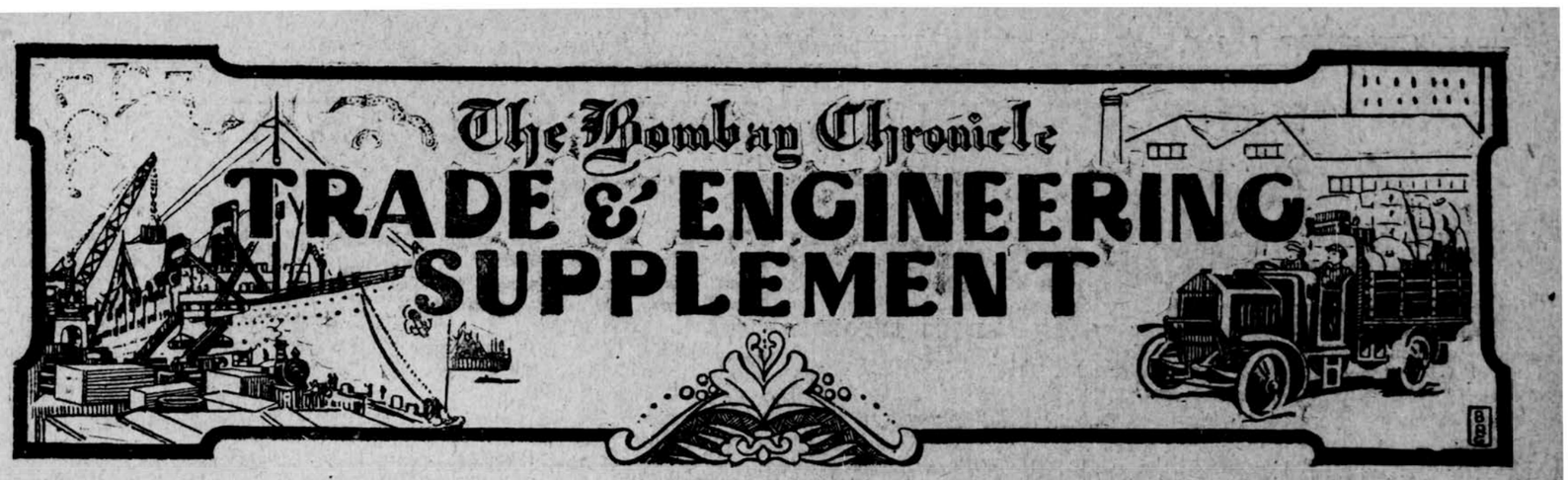

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1929.

ENGINEERING NOTES AND NEWS

(Continued from previous page.)

£354,657 against £342,291 the previous year.

A final dividend of 2s. 6d. on ordinary shares, less tax, makes it 4s. per share for the year. There is also a cash bonus of 2s. per share, less tax, as against 1s. last year. £545,280 is carried forward to the next year.

The company's subsidiary, Henleys Tyre and Rubber Co., continues to be prosperous, and the sales have increased. Rubber tyres are the principal product, but the increased business in rubber sports goods and in Henleys Tennis Balls, which has established a wide reputation, have raised the sales to the full capacity of their works.

PRIZE ESSAY FOR MILL MEN.

The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, a body established in 1900 for the promotion of the welfare and interests of the mill staff in Bombay, has been offering prizes for the best essays to be submitted by those engaged in factories. In regard to their last attempt, however, the title of one essay, "Uplift of Mill Staff," has been misunderstood and some have included all from the mill agents right down to the doffer boy. To overcome this difficulty the Association are calling forth for fresh efforts under the title "Uplift of the literate Mill Staff, consisting principally of heads of departments and their literate assistants and head jobbers and in a small way other officials holding positions in cotton mills such as time-keepers, store-keepers, etc." The writers are to deal with the social, physical, educational and technical conditions as at present and the improvements to be suggested. The award is subject to the rules set out by the Committee in their circular and should be submitted by the 31st October, 1929. The value of the prize has been raised to Rs 300.

The Office of the Association is situated opposite the Grant Road Railway Station, Bombay. The President of the Association is Mr. J. B. Petit.

A PASS-OUT TURBINE.

A new power unit installed in an English textile mill by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., Ltd., Bolton, is reported to be working satisfactorily for a long time. It is a pass-out turbine of 1600 b. h. p. the steam pressure being 200 pounds to the square inch; the steam is super heated to 550 deg F. Steam at 60 deg. F. is extracted for bleaching purposes. The steam rotor runs at 3600 r. p. m., reduced to 300 r. p. m. to drive a rope drum, giving a high rope speed of 7505 ft. p. m. The pulleys are 1 foot diameter, made of steel, and not cast iron as usual, the ropes are of 1-1/2 inch diameter, 4 strands, made by Messrs. Thomas Hart, Ltd. The large pulleys, high speed and small diameter allow a heavy load of 80 p. p. per rope without too severe a strain. The makers of this turbine are repremakers of this turbine are represented in India by Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

B. T. H. EXHIBITS.

At the "Lady Godiva" Pageant, hold recently at coventry. The British Thompson Houston Co., Ltd., had arranged for a number of exhibits in the procession and their exhibit of a full size model of the "Golden Arrow" car in which Sir Henry Seagrave beat the world motor car record carried a prize. B. T. H. Magnetos were fited to the "Napier-Lion" engine of the "Golden Arrow". The actual wheels and discs used on that famous car were here incorporated.

Another attractive exhibit was to illustrate the range of B. T. H. fractional horse power motors and some of their many applications in industry and the home, including the driving of motor tyre pumps, washing and ironing machines, etc. B. T. H. magnetos and fractional horse-power motors are made at their works at Coventry. This company owns many subsidiary concerns in other countries of the world, being represented in India by Messrs. British Thompson Houston Co. (India) Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

23rd August and 1-5 13|16 on the 27th. In the week following Government stepped in as buyers of sterling and secured £1,995,000 for Home Remittances. The gross rate is now once again down at 1-5 25|32. Government will once more work for an opportunity to buy at a favourable rate. The utilising of Treasury Bills to contract currency has been criticised as likely to cause stringency in future.

• • • •

BANK RATE VARIATIONS.

The recent annual report of the Imperial Bank is an occasion for a short survey of the financial conditions of the last half year. The year 1929 opened with the bank rate at 7 per cent., money being in good demand. The Bank had borrowed rupees 7 crores from the Paper Currency Reserve. On February 8th, another rupees 2 crores were borrowed. But on February 13th Government raised the rate for these loans to 8 per cent. and accordingly the Imperial Bank raised its own rate to 8 per cent. the next day. Trade demand fell off. Government repaid its Ways and MeansAdvances and on April 11th loans from the Paper Currency Reserve amounted to Rs. 2 crores only, while the rate was reduced to 7 per cent., this loan being cleared by the end of April. On May 9th the rate was 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. on June 6th. The average rate for the half-year ended June 30th was 6.878 as against 6.945 for the corresponding period of 1929.

The money market in India has experienced a long stretch in call rates this year, ranging from 7-1|2 to 1 and less. It is felt that the Bank rate is too high now at 5 per cent. and that it had been too high at 8 per cent. in February. Opinion is strongly veering round that the ratio forced upon the country cannot long be maintained and it is reported that even Calcutta financiers are changing their views. Contraction of currency has continuously to be resorted to so as to maintain exchange.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT

The statement of the Imperial Bank for the week ended 30-8-1929 shows an increase in Cash and decrease in Trade Demand. Public deposits are down by 90 lakhs, while other deposits are up by 106 lakhs. Loans are less by 19 lakhs, cash credits also less by 82 lakhs and Bills discounted by 38 lakhs. The nett trade demand is down by 245 lakhs; investments in Government securities are lower by 5 lakhs. The Cash has increased by 170 lakhs, the percentage now being 36.95 against 35.4 last week. The Bank rate remains at 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for two days only during the week on account of holidays and September settlement intervening. The chief activity was in Steel shares due to large buying by bull speculators. Mill shares kept steady, quotations showing no appreciable change. Cement shares were neglected, and there is no new buying coming in. Power shares continue to attract investment inquiry, there being a good rise in Andhra Valleys.

Reviews and Notices.

HANDBOOK & DIRECTORY OF THE CONCRETE INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Published by the Concrete Association of India, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

The manufacture and consumption of cement has made enormous strides in India within the last 15 years. In 1914 about 5,000 tons only were produced in India and 1,62,000 tons imported. The latest figures give us imports of 69,000 tons and a domestic production of 4,78,000 tons.

The Indian cement companies claim that their products are superior to the imports, a claim borne out by their unique and steady success so far, because the climate of this country requires cement made here only. But they realise the age-old prejudice against Swadeshi goods.

As literature or cement and concrete is not readily available in this country this book has been published. It contains comprehensive notes and tables, some of them extracted from authoritative publications in America and Britain, as regards cement, concrete making, concrete roads, cement macadam roads, and concrete products. Numerous memoranda and tables are annexed, as also a list of books and periodicals on the subject.

The Directory is divided into four main sections—Engineering, materials, plant and machinery, and concrete products. It gives sufficiently exhaustive information and has been compiled from such sources as are now available.

• • • •

HISTORY OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta, Price Rs. 5-8-0.

The volume does not deal with the vexed controversy as to for what purpose the railways of India have been constructed, whether they were to serve military purposes or to facilitate the imports of manufactured goods from abroad and the export of raw materials from this country. It does not even trace the growth of the railways from the time when there were only 21 miles of them to the present day, when we have 41,000 miles, capitalised at about a thousand crores of rupees, and carrying more than 620 million passengers and 90 million tons of goods. But the 500 folio pages of the book are full of useful information. In accordance with the preface to the previus edition of this work, this one is the third quinquennial report corrected up to 31st March 1928. It gives detailed figures of mileage open, total capital outlay, gross earnings, net earnings, interest, gain to the State pertaining to each year, etc. There are numerous maps to illustrate the lines completely. Details are also given of rates of fares and freights, equipment and layout of lines. The publication should be useful not only to the political economist but still more so to the investor in Railway shares, as the most exhaustive information is collected there in comparative tabulations.

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CATALOGUE OF WIRELESS APPARATUS.

This catalogue of wireless apparatus is priced at rupee one, which may seem strange to many. But the contents are such that the title appears to be a misnomer. It is more or less a sort of text on wireless apparatus, though specialising in the goods manufactured by a particular firm, i.e., Burndept.

The Indian States and Eastern Agency, Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay, who are the publishers of this volume, may be called the pioneers of wireless in this country, according to an account, given in the opening pages, of their labours and success as regards the development of the radio in India. They were pioneers in its introduction, both for internal commercial communication and for broadcasting.

The 172 well got up pages contain illustrations and instructions as regards all apparatus for every purpose. At the end of the volume is to be found an exhaustive list of books on Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.

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